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CANTONESE FOR BEGINNERS

WORD-FOR-WORD METHOD

BOOK ONE

LESSON 1

PRONUNCIATION

a	as à in *ask*	o	as *aw* in *law*
á	(long) as ä in *father*	ŏ	as ō in *no*
au	as *ow* in *now*	ö	is pronounced like the German ö and *oe* in *Göthe*, *e.g.* ꜀tö ⿰口躲, the sound of a trumpet
ch	unaspirated	p	unaspirated
ch'	aspirated	p'	aspirated
e	as *e* in *there*	sz	join *s* and *z* in one sound
é	as *ay* in *pay*	t	unaspirated
i	as *i* in *pin*	t'	aspirated
í	as *ee* in *see*	ts	unaspirated as *ts* in *ratsbane*
k	unaspirated	ts'	aspirated
k'	aspirated	u	(short) as *u* in *bull*
m	when written alone is the second half sound of *m*	ú	(long) as *oo* in *fool*
ng	as *ng* in *sing*	ü	is pronounced like the French *u* in *tu*.

TONES

In Chinese, the tones are very important. A word should be pronounced correctly according to its tone so as not to confuse it with other words having the same sound. The tones may differ in the case of compound words, but on no other account should they be changed. There are 9 principal tones in the Cantonese dialect. These tones which can be learnt only from a teacher are marked as follows:—

Upper even tone	꜀□	e.g.	꜀pín	鞭	a whip; to whip
Upper rising tone	꜂□	e.g.	꜂pín	扁	flat
Upper departing tone	□꜄	e.g.	pín꜄	變	to transform
Upper entering tone	□꜆	e.g.	pít꜆	必	must
Medial entering tone	□。	e.g.	pít。	鼈	a turtle
Lower even tone	꜁□	e.g.	꜁pín	—	——
Lower rising tone	꜃□	e.g.	꜃pín	—	——
Lower departing tone	□꜅	e.g.	pín꜅	辯	to dispute
Lower entering tone	□꜇	e.g.	pít꜇	别	to discriminate

TONIC EXERCISE

꜀sín	꜂sín	sín꜄	sít꜆	sít˳	꜁sín	꜃sín	sín꜅	sít꜇
fresh	ringworm	thread	—	ooze	—	—	desire eagerly	—
鮮	癬	線	—	洩			羨	—

꜀man(˳man*)	꜂man	man꜄	mat꜆	mát˳	꜁man	꜃man	man꜅	mat꜇
mosquito	—	—	what	wipe	people	pity	ask	stocking
蚊	—	—	乜	抹	民	憫	問	襪

THE USE OF THE VOCABULARY

In the Chinese language, many of the characters are not used by themselves. They have to be compounded with other characters to bring out the proper meaning. Hence, the student is advised to make use of compound characters rather than a single character as given in the vocabulary, when he intends to use a word.

CLASSIFIERS

A classifier is a word placed between a numeral and a noun; such as a "loaf" of bread, a "sheet" of paper, etc. Here the words "loaf" and "sheet" are called classifiers. Different nouns take different classifiers, according to the class to which they belong. The appropriate classifiers are put in brackets with their nouns in this book.

*Indicates that the tone in which the word is marked is different from the principal tone—it is a varied colloquial one. It has a high-pitched sound.

LESSON 2

VOCABULARY

1. 係 hai꜅ the verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, etc.) in any tense or number; yes.
2. 個 ko꜄ classifier used extensively with nouns denoting persons and things, especially those indicating abstract ideas.
3. 嚟 ꜁lai; ꜁léi come.
4. 有 ꜃yau have; has; there is (are, was, were); an auxiliary for the past tense.
5. 佢 ꜃k'ui he; she; it; him; her.
6. 我 ꜃ngo I; me.
7. 愛 oi꜄ like; love; delight in; want.
8. 人(個) ꜁yan (ko꜄) man; person; people; human.
9. 冇 ꜃mò no; none; have not; there is (are, was, were) not.
10. 唔 ꜁m no; not; do (does, did) not.
11. 一 yat꜆ one; unity; as soon as.

12. 嘅 keᵓ sign of the possessive; becomes an adjective when used with a noun; euphonic final.

13. 要 iúᵓ want; require wish; must; need.

14. 邊？ ₒpín? which?

15. 你 ᶜnéi you (singular); thou.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 係 hai²	5. 佢 ᶜk'ui	9. 冇 ᶜmò	13. 邊 ₒpín
2. 要 iúᵓ	6. 嚟 ꜀lai	10. 你 ᶜnéi	14. 人 ꜀yan
3. 嘅 keᵓ	7. 嚟 ꜀léi	11. 我 ᶜngo	15. 一 yat꜆
4. 個 koᵓ	8. 唔 ꜀m	12. 愛 oiᵓ	16. 有 ᶜyau

You now know 35 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 人人 ꜀yan꜀yan all persons; everybody
2. 冇嚟 ᶜmò ꜀lai did not come
3. 要唔要？ iúᵓ ꜀m iúᵓ? do you want it?
4. 個個 koᵓkoᵓ each one; everyone
5. 個個人 koᵓkoᵓ ꜀yan everybody
6. 扁嘅 ᶜpín keᵓ a flat one
7. 你有冇？ ᶜnéi ᶜyau ᶜmò? have you?
8. 佢一個人嚟 ᶜk'ui yat꜆koᵓ ꜀yan ꜀lai he came alone
9. 佢一個人 ᶜk'ui yat꜆koᵓ ꜀yan he, or she alone
10. 佢嘅 ᶜk'uikeᵓ his; her; hers; its
11. 我一個人 ᶜngo yat꜆koᵓ ꜀yan I alone
12. 個人嘅 koᵓ꜀yankeᵓ individual (adjective)
13. 唔係 ꜀m hai² is not (13)

LESSON PROPER

1. 我 嚟.
ᶜNgo ꜀lai.
I come.

2. 你 有.
ᶜNéi ᶜyau.
You have.

3. 佢 愛.
ᶜK'ui oiᵓ.
He likes.

4. 佢 愛
ᶜK'ui oiᵓ.
She likes.

5. 邊個嘅？
ₒPínkoᵓkeᵓ?
Whose?

6. 人人嘅.
꜀Yan꜀yankeᵓ.
Everybody's.

7. 有　冇 ?
ᶜYau　ᶜmò ?
Have not ?

8. 嚟　唔　嚟 ?
꜀Lai　꜀m　꜀lai ?
Come not come ?

9. 係　唔　係 ?
Haiᵓ　꜀m　haiᵓ ?
Is not is ?

10. 愛　唔　愛 ?
Oiᵓ　꜀m　oiᵓ ?
Want not want ?

11. 我　冇.
ᶜNgo　ᶜmò
I haven't.

12. 你　唔　嚟.
ᶜNéi　꜀m　꜀lai.
You won't come.

13. 佢　唔　愛.
ᶜK'ui　꜀m　oiᵓ.
He doesn't like.

14. 佢　唔　要.
ᶜK'ui　꜀m　iúᵓ.
He doesn't want.

15. 邊個　冇 ?
ₒPínkoᵓ　ᶜmò ?
Who hasn't ?

16. 佢　冇.
ᶜK'ui　ᶜmò.
He hasn't.

17. 我　有　一個.
ᶜNgo　ᶜyau　yat꜆koᵓ.
I have one.

18. 佢　愛　一個.
ᶜK'ui　oiᵓ　yat꜆koᵓ.
He wants one.

19. 邊個　愛　佢　嚟 ?
ₒPínkoᵓ　oiᵓ　ᶜk'ui　꜀lai ?
Who wants him to come?

20. 你　愛　佢　嚟.
ᶜNéi　oiᵓ　ᶜk'ui　꜀lai.
You want him to come.

21. 我　唔　愛　佢　嚟.
ᶜNgo　꜀m　oiᵓ　ᶜk'ui　꜀lai.
I don't want him to come.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. I come.
2. You have.
3. He (she, it) likes (wants).
4. She (he, it) likes (wants).
5. Whose ?
6. Everybody's.
7. Have you ?
8. Are you coming or not ?
9. Is it not ?
10. Do you want to have it or not ?
11. I haven't.
12. You won't come.
13. He doesn't like it.
14. He doesn't want it.
15. Who hasn't ?

16. He hasn't.
17. I have one.
18. He wants one.
19. Who wants him to come?
20. You want him to come.
21. I don't want him to come.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

14. 愛人(個) oiᵓ꜀yan(koᵓ) lover
15. 我嘅 ᶜngokeᵓ mine; my
16. 必要 pít꜆iúᵓ necessary
17. 冇人 ᶜmò ꜀yan nobody
18. 別人 pít$_{2}$꜀yan others
19. 人民(個) ꜀yan꜀man (koᵓ) people
20. 有人 ᶜyau꜀yan somebody
21. 人嘅 ꜀yankeᵓ somebody's
22. 線人(個) sínᵓ꜀yan(koᵓ) a spy
23. 有人 ᶜyau ꜀yan there is somebody; engaged
24. 邊個? ₒpínkoᵓ? which? who?
25. 佢係邊個? ᶜk'ui hai^{2} ₒpínkoᵓ? who is he (she)?
26. 你嘅 ᶜnéikeᵓ your; yours (26)

LESSON 3

VOCABULARY

1. 都 ₒtò all (adverb); also; even; too.
2. 亦 yik$_{2}$ also; moreover; too.
3. 大 tái^{2} big; large; great.
4. 埋 ꜀mái bury; to draw close; along with.
5. 都 ꜀tò capital (of a country or state).
6. 部 pò^{2} classifier for books.
7. 姐 ᶜtse elder sister.
8. 件 kín^{2} item; classifier for clothing, business, things in general.
9. 話 ᶜwá language; dialect.
10. 新 ꜀san new; recently.
11. 舊 kau^{2} old (of things); former; secondhand.
12. 同 ꜀t'ung same; and; with; altogether.
13. 細 saiᵓ small; fine.
14. 小 ᶜsiú small; trifling; petty.
15. 講 ᶜkong speak; talk; explain.
16. 說 shütₒ speak; talk.
17. 話 wá^{2} tell; speak; words.
18. 嗰 ᶜko that.
19. 野(件) ᶜye(kín^{2}) thing; someing; wild; savage.
20. 呢 ₒni this.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 舊 kau^2	5. 埋 ꜀mái	9. 新 ꜀san	13. 都 ˳tò	17. 話 ᶜwá
2. 件 kín^2	6. 呢 ˳ni	10. 說 shüt˳	14. 都 ꜀tò	18. 話 wá^2
3. 啯 ᶜko	7. 部 pò^2	11. 小 ᶜsiú	15. 姐 ᶜtse	19. 野 ꜂ye
4. 講 ᶜkong	8. 細 saiˀ	12. 大 tái^2	16. 同 ꜀t‘ung	20. 亦 yikˏ

You now know 55 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 都係 ˳tò hai^2 all are
2. 都唔愛講 ˳tò ꜀m oiˀ ᶜkong all do not want to talk
3. 都有 ˳tò ꜂yau all have
4. 都愛 ˳tò oiˀ all like
5. 都要 ˳tò iúˀ all want
6. 乜野人 matˏ꜂ye꜀yan anybody
7. 乜野 matˏ꜂ye anything; what
8. 同佢辯 ꜀t‘ung ꜂k‘ui pín^2 to argue with him
9. 佢有話冇? ꜂k‘ui꜂yau wá^2꜂mò? did he say so or not?
10. 野人(個) ꜂ye ꜀yan(koˀ) barbarians; savages; wild people
11. 講野 ᶜkong ꜂ye chit-chat (about things in general)
12. 大姐(個) tái^2 ᶜtse (koˀ) the eldest sister
13. 個個都有 koˀkoˀ ˳tò ꜂yau everybody has it
14. 新鮮 ꜀san꜀sín fresh
15. 大人(個) tái^2 ꜀yan (koˀ) full grown person
16. 件件都有 kín kín ˳tò ꜂yau to have everything
17. 亦係 yikˏ hai^2 it is also
18. 亦都係 yikˏ ˳tò hai^2 same
19. 都係佢嘅 ˳tò hai^2 ꜂k‘uikeˀ it is also his
20. 大細 tái^2 saiˀ large and small; size; of all sizes
21. 講大話嘅(個) ᶜkong tái^{2}wá^2 keˀ(koˀ) liar
22. 大話(個) tái^{2}wá^2 (koˀ) a lie; falsehood; bragging; boasting
23. 小人(個) ᶜsiú ꜀yan (koˀ) mean person

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LESSON PROPER

1. 你 有 一個 大 嘅.
꜂Néi ꜂yau yatˏkoˀ tái^2 keˀ.
You have a big one.

2. 佢 有 一個 細 嘅.
꜂K‘ui ꜂yau yatˏkoˀ saiˀ keˀ.
He has a small one.

3. 我 有 一個 大 嘅 同埋 一個 細 嘅.
ᶜNgo ᶜyau yat꜆koᵓ tái^2 keᵓ ꜀t'ung꜀mái yat꜆koᵓ saiᵓ keᵓ.
I have a big one and a small one.

4. 我 愛 呢個 大嘅 野.
ᶜNgo oiᵓ ₒnikoᵓ tái^{2}keᵓ ᶜye.
I want this big thing.

5. 我 都 愛 嗰個 細嘅 野.
ᶜNgo ₒtò oiᵓ ᶜkokoᵓ saiᵓkeᵓ ᶜye.
I also want that small thing.

6. 佢 同 我 嚟.
ᶜK'ui ꜀t'ung ᶜngo ꜀lai.
He with me comes.

7. 佢 亦都 同 我 講.
ᶜK'ui yik꜆ₒtò ꜀t'ung ᶜngo ᶜkong.
He also to me speaks.

8. 佢 亦都 同 我 講說話.
ᶜK'ui yik꜆ₒtò ꜀t'ung ᶜngo ᶜkongshütₒwá^2.
He also to me talks.

9. 呢個 係 乜野人嘅？
ₒNikoᵓ hai^2 mat꜆ᶜye꜀yankeᵓ?
This is whose?

10. 呢個 係 唔 係 你嘅？
ₒNikoᵓ hai^2 ꜀m hai^2 ᶜnéikeᵓ?
This is not is yours?

11. 唔係, 呢嗰 唔 係 我嘅.
꜀Mhai^2, ₒnikoᵓ ꜀m hai^2 ᶜngokeᵓ.
No, this not is mine.

12. 我 冇 呢個 野.
ᶜNgo ᶜmò ₒnikoᵓ ᶜye.
I do not have this thing.

13. 嗰個 係 唔 係 佢嘅？
ᶜKokoᵓ hai^2 ꜀m hai^2 ᶜk'uikeᵓ?
That is not is his?

14. 係, 嗰個 係 佢嘅.
Hai^2, ᶜkokoᵓ hai^2 ᶜk'uikeᵓ.
Yes, that is his.

15. 邊個 話 我 唔 嚟？
ₒPínkoᵓ wá^2 ᶜngo ꜀m ꜀lai?
Who said I won't come?

16. 係　唔　係　佢　講嘅？
Hai^2　꜁m　hai^2　꜃k'ui　꜂kongke꜄ ?
Is　not　is　he　said?

17. 係，係　佢　同　我　講嘅.
Hai^2,　hai^2　꜃k'ui　꜁t'ung　꜃ngo　꜂kongke꜄.
Yes,　it's　he　to　me　said.

18. 佢　係　一個　小人.
꜃K'ui　hai^2　yat꜆ko꜄　꜂siú꜁yan.
He　is　a　mean fellow.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. You have a big one.
2. He has a small one.
3. I have a big one and a small one.
4. I want this big thing.
5. I want that small thing also.
6. He comes with me.
7. He speaks to me also.
8. He speaks (or talks) to me as well.
9. Whose is this
10. Is this yours?
11. No, this is not mine.
12. I do not have this thing.
13. Is that his?
14. Yes, that is his.
15. Who said: ~~"I would not come?"~~
16. Is it not he who said so?
17. Yes, it's he who told me so.
18. He is a mean fellow.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

24. 小姐 ꜂Siú꜂tse　Miss (placed after the name)
25. 唔同 ꜁m ꜁t'ung　different
26. 冇野 ꜃mò ꜃ye　nothing
27. 冇乜野 ꜃mò mat꜆ ꜃ye　nothing; nothing is the matter
28. 冇野講 ꜃mò ꜃ye ꜂kong　nothing to say
29. 小說(部) ꜂siúshüt˳(pò^2)　novel
30. 大細唔同 tái^2 sai꜄ ꜁m ꜁t'ung　of all sizes
31. 舊野(件) kau^2 ꜃ye (kín^2)　old thing; secondhand goods
32. 一件野 yat꜆kín^2 ꜃ye　one thing
33. 細件野 sai꜄kín^2 ꜃ye　small thing, or article
34. 講話 ꜂kong wá^2　speak; talk
35. 講大話 ꜂kong tái^{2}wá^2　to tell a lie; brag; exaggerate
36. 講埋 ꜂kong ꜁mái　to tell all
37. 嗰個人 ꜂koko꜄ ꜁yan　that man
38. 嗰個 ꜂ko ko꜄　that one
39. 係新鮮嘅 hai^2 ꜀san꜀sínke꜄　they are fresh ones
40. 嗰件野 ꜂kokín^2 ꜃ye　that thing, or article
41. 呢個 ˳ni ko꜄　this one

42. 呢件野 ꜀nikín^2 ꜃ye this thing

43. 細細個 sai꜄sai꜄ ko꜄ very small one

44. 邊一件? ꜀pín yat꜆kín^2? which one?

45. 乜野人 mat꜆꜃ye ꜁yan who? whom?

46. 大人 Tái^2 ꜁Yan Your Excellency; Your Honour

47. 小姐(個) ꜂siú꜂tse(ko꜄) young lady (73)

LESSON 4

VOCABULARY

1. 氣 héi꜄ air; breath.
2. 貓(隻) ꜀máu(chek꜆) cat.
3. 條 ꜁t'iú classifier for any thing long and slender.
4. 便 pín^2 convenient; handy; a side.
5. 飯 fán^2 rice, boiled dry and whole; food.
6. 狗(隻) ꜂kau(chek꜆) dog.
7. 食 shik$_2$ eat.
8. 空 ꜀hung empty; hollow; unoccupied; vacant.
9. 入 yap$_2$ enter; put into.
10. 女 ꜃nui female (of human beings only).
11. 去 hui꜄ to go.
12. 裏 ꜃lui inside.
13. 男 ꜁nám male (of human beings only).
14. 餐(-) ꜀ts'án(-) one meal.
15. 隻 chek꜆ one of a pair; classifier for birds, animals, limbs, ships, etc.
16. 外 ngoi^2 outside; foreign.
17. 對 tui꜄ pair; facing; opposite to; to; towards.
18. 仔(個) ꜂tsai(ko꜄) son; a diminutive; a noun suffix.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 隻 chek꜆
2. 飯 fán^2
3. 氣 héi꜄
4. 去 hui꜄
5. 空 ꜀hung
6. 狗 ꜂kau
7. 裏 ꜃lui
8. 貓 ꜀máu
9. 男 ꜁nám
10. 外 ngoi^2
11. 女 ꜃nui
12. 便 pín^2
13. 食 shik$_2$
14. 條 ꜁t'iú
15. 仔 ꜂tsai
16. 餐 ꜀ts'an
17. 對 tui꜄
18. 入 yap$_2$

You now know 73 words

1. 空氣 ˓hunghéiᵓ air (noun)
2. 去唔去？ huiᵓ ˓m huiᵓ? are you going or not?
3. 佢一入嚟 ᶜk'ui yat˒ yap₂ ˓lai as soon as he comes in
4. 細蚊仔(個) saiᵓ ˳manᶜtsai (koᵓ) child
5. 仔女(個) ᶜtsaiᶜnui (koᵓ) children
6. 入嚟 yap₂ ˓lai come in
7. 條件(個) ˓t'iúᶜkín (koᵓ) condition (of a contract, etc.); prerequisite
8. 講條件 ᶜkong ˓t'iúᶜkín discuss conditions
9. 大便 tái² pín² answer the call of nature
10. 食野 shik₂ ᶜye eat something
11. 大女 tái² ᶜnui the eldest daughter
12. 空嘅 ˓hung keᵓ empty one
13. 大仔 tái² ᶜtsai eldest son
14. 食埋 shik₂ ˓mái finish eating
15. 新鮮空氣 ˓san˓sín ˓hunghéiᵓ fresh air
16. 女仔(個) ᶜnuiᶜtsai (koᵓ) girl; daughter
17. 大食 tái² shik₂ gluttonous; eat large quantities of food
18. 我同你去 ᶜngo ˓t'ung ᶜnéi huiᵓ I'll go with you
19. 我都去 ᶜngo ˳tò huiᵓ I shall go also
20. 貓仔(隻) ˳máuᶜtsai (chek˳) kitten
21. 洩氣 sít˳ héiᵓ lose smell or flavour (through exposure to air)
22. 食人嘅(個) shik₂˓yankeᵓ (koᵓ) man-eater; cannibal

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LESSON PROPER

1.

呢個	男仔	係	邊個嘅？
˳Nikoᵓ	˓námᶜtsai	hai²	˳pínkoᵓkeᵓ ?
This	boy	is	whose ?

2.

呢個	男仔	係	嗰個	男人嘅.
˳Nikoᵓ	˓námᶜtsai	hai²	ᶜkokoᵓ	˓námᶜyankeᵓ.
This	boy	is	that	man's.

3.

嗰個	女仔	係	邊個嘅？
ᶜKokoᵓ	ᶜnuiᶜtsai	hai²	˳pínkoᵓkeᵓ ?
That	girl	is	whose ?

4. 嗰個 女仔 係 呢個 女人嘅.
ᶜKokoᵓ ᶜnuiᶜtsai haiᵓ ˏnikoᵓ ᶜnuiᶜyankeᵓ.
That girl is this woman's.

5. 嗰個 女仔 要 呢個 男仔嘅 貓.
ᶜKokoᵓ ᶜnuiᶜtsai iúᵓ nikoᵓ ꜀námᶜtsaikeᵓ ˳máu.
That girl wants this boy's cat.

6. 呢個 男仔 要 嗰個 女仔嘅 狗.
˳Nikoᵓ ꜀námᶜtsai iúᵓ ᶜkokoᵓ ᶜnuiᶜtsaikeᵓ ᶜkau.
This boy wants that girl's dog.

7. 男仔 同埋 佢嘅 狗 入 裏便.
꜀Námᶜtsai ꜀tʻung꜀mái ᶜkʻuikeᵓ ᶜkau yap$_2$ ᶜluipín^2.
Boy with his dog enters inside.

8. 女仔 同埋 佢嘅 貓 去 外便.
ᶜNuiᶜtsai ꜀tʻung꜀mái ᶜkʻuikeᵓ ˳máu huiᵓ ngoi^{2}pín^2.
Girl with her cat goes outside.

9. 男仔 同 女仔 講 乜野?
꜀Námᶜtsai ꜀tʻung ᶜnuiᶜtsai ᶜkong mat꜆ᶜye?
Boy to girl said what?

10. 佢 講 佢嘅 貓 唔 食 飯.
ᶜKʻui ᶜkong ᶜkʻuikeᵓ ˳máu ꜀m shik$_2$ fán^2.
He said his cat refuses to eat rice.

11. 女仔 同 男仔 講 乜野?
ᶜNuiᶜtsai ꜀tʻung ꜀námᶜtsai ᶜkong mat꜆ᶜye?
Girl with boy said what?

12. 佢 講 佢嘅 狗 都 唔 食 飯.
ᶜKʻui ᶜkong ᶜkʻuikeᵓ ᶜkau ˳tò ꜀m shik$_2$ fán^2.
She said her dog also refuses to eat rice.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Whose boy is this?
2. This is that man's boy.
3. Whose girl is that?
4. That is this woman's girl.
5. That girl wants this boy's cat.
6. This boy wants that girl's dog.
7. The boy goes inside with his dog.
8. The girl goes outside with her cat.
9. What did the boy say to the girl?
10. He said that his cat refuses to eat rice.
11. What did the girl say to the boy?
12. She said that her dog refuses to eat rice as well.

23. 男人(個) ꜀námᶜyan (koᵓ) man; husband

24. 男女(個) ꜀nám ꜁nui (koᵓ) men and women

25. 外便 ngoi^{2}pín^2 outside; on the outside

26. 一餐飯 yatᵓ꜀ts'án fán^2 one meal

27. 一隻蚊 yatᵓchek˳ ˳man one mosquito

28. 一對襪 yatᵓ tuiᵓ mat$_2$ one pair of stockings

29. 一隻襪 yatᵓchek˳ mat$_2$ one stocking

30. 一條線 yatᵓ ꜀t'iú sínᵓ one piece of thread

31. 一隻鼈 yatᵓchek˳ pít˳ one turtle

32. 便飯(餐) pín^2 fán^2 (꜀ts'án) ordinary, plain meal; potluck

33. 外人(個) ngoi^2꜀yan (koᵓ) outsider

34. 狗仔(隻) ᶜkauᶜtsai (chek˳) puppy

35. 對佢講 tuiᵓ ꜁k'ui ᶜkong said to him

36. 男仔(個) ꜀námᶜtsai (koᵓ) son; boy

37. 野狗(隻) ꜁ye ᶜkau (chek˳) stray dog

38. 嚟去 ꜀lai huiᵓ to and fro

39. 女仔(個) ꜁nuiᶜtsai (koᵓ) unmarried young lady; spinster

40. 小便 ᶜsiú pín^2 urinate

41. 佢食乜野? ꜁k'ui shik$_2$ matᵓ-꜁ye? what does he eat?

42. 野貓(隻) ꜁ye ˳máu (chek˳) wild cat

43. 邊一隻? ˳pín yatᵓ chek˳? which one of the pair?

44. 女人(個) ꜁nuiᶜyan (koᵓ) woman; females; wife

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LESSON 5

VOCABULARY

1. 慕 mò^2 admire; long for.

2. 又 yau^2 again; yet again; also; and.

3. 生 ꜀sháng to beget; to give birth to; produce; raw; living; life.

4. 書(部; 本) ꜀shü (pò^2; ᶜpún) printed book.

5. 間 ꜀kán a classifier for rooms, houses, etc.

6. 先 ꜀sín first; before; previous.

7. 得 tak꜆ get; a verbal suffix.

8. 好 ꜂hò good; well; very; very much.

9. 幾 ꜂kéi how many; how much; a few; several; how! very; somewhat.

10. 曉 ꜂hiú know; understand.

11. 學 hok꜇ learn; used as a suffix, it combines with other characters to indicate various branches of study, etc.

12. 多 ꜀to many; much.

13. 意 í꜄ meaning; idea; thought.

14. 思 sz꜄ meaning; idea.

15. 中 ꜀chung middle; centre.

16. 本 ꜂pún origin; a copy; classifier for books.

17. 憐 ꜁lín to pity.

18. 讀 tuk꜇ read aloud; study.

19. 両(-) ꜃léung (-) tahil; tael; ounce.

20. 兩 ꜃léung two; both; double.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 中 ꜀chung	6. 間 ꜀kán	11. 慕 mò꜅	16. 思 sz꜄
2. 曉 ꜂hiú	7. 幾 ꜂kéi	12. 本 ꜂pún	17. 得 tak꜆
3. 好 ꜂hò	8. 両 ꜃léung	13. 生 ꜀sháng	18. 多 ꜀to
4. 學 hok꜇	9. 兩 ꜃léung	14. 書 ꜀shü	19. 讀 tuk꜇
5. 意 í꜄	10. 憐 ꜁lín	15. 先 ꜀sín	20. 又 yau꜅

You now know 93 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 羨慕 sín꜅mò꜅ admire

2. 好羨慕佢 ꜂hò sín꜅mò꜅ ꜃k'ui admire him very much

3. 佢又話 ꜃k'ui yau꜅ wá꜅ he said again

4. 同意 ꜁t'ungí꜄ agree

5. 幾大 ꜂kéi꜂tai anyhow (in any case)

6. 乜野都好 mat꜆꜃ye ꜀tò ꜂hò anything will do

7. 兩便 ꜃léung pín꜅ both sides; the two parties

8. 生意 ꜀shángí꜄ business; trade

9. 唔得 ꜁m tak꜆ cannot; impossible

10. 大意 tái꜅í꜄ careless; general idea

11. 男女同學 ꜁nám꜃nui ꜁t'ung-hok꜇ co-education

12. 大學（間） tái꜅hok꜇ (꜀kán) college; university

13. 又來 yau꜅ ꜁lai has come again

14. 唔好 ꜁m ꜂hò don't

15. 唔好講 ꜁m ꜂hò ꜂kong don't say; don't talk about it; it cannot be told

16. 學說 hok꜇shütₒ doctrine

17. 生食 ꜀sháng shik꜇ to eat anything raw

18. 多食 ꜀to shik꜇ to eat much

19. 小學（間） ꜂siú hok꜇ (꜀kán) elementary school; primary school

20. 中意講說話 ꜀chungí꜄ ꜂kong-shütₒwá꜅ fond of talking

21. 生癬 ꜀sháng ꜂sín to get the ringworm

22. 生女 ꜀sháng ꜃nui to give birth to a daughter

23. 生仔 ꜀sháng ꜂tsai to give birth to a son

24. 中間人(個) ꜀chung꜀kan ꜁yan (ko꜄) go-between; middle-man

25. 好人（個） ꜂hò ꜁yan (ko꜄) good person

26. 好野 ꜂hò ꜃ye good thing; well done! bravo!

27. 好意 ꜂hò í꜄ good intention

28. 好食 ꜂hò shik꜇ good to eat; delicious

29. 生野 ꜀sháng ꜃ye to grow or develop in or on the body (as boils or ulcers)

30. 憐憫 ꜁lín꜃man to have compassion for; to pity

31. 有意 ꜃yau í꜄ to have in mind; intentionally

32. 有幾多？ ꜃yau ꜂kéi ꜀to ? how many are there ?

33. 佢幾大？ ꜃k'ui ꜂kéi tai꜅ ? how old is he ?

34. 我唔係呢個意思 ꜃ngo ꜁m hai꜅ ₒniko꜄ í꜄sz꜄ I don't mean this

35. 我冇呢個意思 ꜃ngo ꜃mò ₒniko꜄ í꜄sz꜄ I don't have such an intention

36. 我冇乜意思 ꜃ngo ꜃mò mat꜆ í꜄sz꜄ I have formed no opinion at all on that matter

37. 好話 ꜂hò wá꜅ it is kind of you to say so; thank you

38. 曉得 ꜂hiútak꜆ know; understand

39. 學問 hok꜇man꜅ knowledge; learning; one's education

40. 學野 hok꜇ ꜃ye to learn to do things

41. 中意 ꜀chungí꜄ to like; to be fond of ⌈(159)

42. 生嘅 ꜀shángke꜄ living; alive

1.	佢	有	幾	多個	細蚊仔？
	ᶜ̱K'ui	ᶜ̱yau	ᶜkéi	ₒtokoˀ	saiˀ ₒmanᶜtsai ?
	He	has	how	many	children ?

2.	佢	有	兩個	細蚊仔.
	ᶜ̱K'ui	ᶜ̱yau	ᶜ̱léungkoˀ	saiˀ ₒmanᶜtsai.
	He	has	two	children.

3.	一個	係	男仔.
	Yat,koˀ	haiˀ̱	꜀námᶜtsai.
	One	is	son.

4.	一個	係	女仔.
	Yat,koˀ	haiˀ̱	ᶜ̱nuiᶜtsai.
	One	is	daughter.

5.	男仔	係	大嘅.
	꜀Námᶜtsai	haiˀ̱	táiˀ̱keˀ.
	Son	is	big.

6.	女仔	係	細嘅.
	ᶜ̱Nuiᶜtsai	haiˀ̱	saiˀkeˀ.
	Daughter	is	small.

7.	嗰個	大嘅	係	仔.
	ᶜKokoˀ	táiˀ̱keˀ	haiˀ̱	ᶜtsai.
	That	big one	is	son.

8.	嗰個	細嘅	係	女.
	ᶜKokoˀ	saiˀkeˀ	haiˀ̱	ᶜ̱nui.
	That	small one	is	daughter.

9.	佢	中意	佢嘅	細蚊仔.
	ᶜ̱K'ui	꜀chungíˀ	ᶜ̱k'uikeˀ	saiˀ ₒmanᶜtsai.
	He	likes	his	children.

10.	佢嘅	細蚊仔	曉得	讀	書.
	ᶜ̱K'uikeˀ	saiˀ ₒmanᶜtsai	ᶜhiútak,	tuk,̱	꜀shü.
	His	children	know	to read	books.

11.	佢	係	一個	先生.
	ᶜ̱K'ui	haiˀ̱	yat,koˀ	꜀sín꜀sháng.
	He	is	a	teacher.

12.	我	係	一個	學生.
	ᶜ̱Ngo	haiˀ̱	yat,koˀ	hok,̱꜀sháng.
	I	am	a	studant.

13. 佢 有 兩個 學生.
꜃K'ui ꜃yau ꜃léungko꜄ hok$_2$ ꜀sháng.
He has two students.

14. 我 係 佢嘅 男 學生.
꜃Ngo hai^2 ꜃k'uike꜄ ꜁nám hok$_2$ ꜀sháng.
I am his boy student.

15. 你 係 佢嘅 女 學生.
꜃Néi hai^2 ꜃k'uike꜄ ꜃nui hok$_2$ ꜀sháng.
You are his girl student.

16. 我 學 講 佢嘅 話.
꜃Ngo hok$_2$ ꜂kong ꜃k'uike꜄ ꜂wá ?
I learn to speak his language.

17. 你 都 學 講 佢嘅 話.
꜃Néi ₒtò hok$_2$ ꜂kong ꜃k'uike꜄ ꜂wá.
You also learn to speak his language.

18. 佢 話 我 係 一個 好 學生.
꜃K'ui wá^2 ꜃ngo hai^2 yat꜆ko꜄ ꜂hò hok$_2$ ꜀sháng.
He said I am a good student.

19. 佢 又 話 你 係 一個 好 學生.
꜃K'ui yau^2 wá^2 ꜃néi hai^2 yat꜆ko꜄ ꜂hò hok$_2$ ꜀sháng
He also said you are a good student.

20. 佢 亦 話 佢 係 一個 好 先生.
꜃K'ui yik$_2$ wá^2 ꜃k'ui hai^2 yat꜆ko꜄ ꜂hò ꜀sín꜀sháng.
He also said he is a good teacher.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. How many children has he?
2. He has two children.
3. One is a boy.
4. One is a girl.
5. The boy is big.
6. The girl is small.
7. The big one is a boy.
8. The small one is a girl.
9. He likes his children.
10. His children know how to read.
11. He is a teacher.
12. I am a student.

13. He has two students.

14. I am his boy student.

15. You are his girl student.

16. I learn to speak his language.

17. You learn to speak his language too.

18. He said that I am a good student.

19. He said also that you are a good student.

20. He said also that he is a good teacher.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

43. 思慕 sz꜄ mò꜅ long for; think longingly after

44. 愛慕 oi꜄ mò꜅ love ardently

45. 意中人 í꜄ ꜀chung ꜁yan lover; sweetheart

46. 本人 ꜂pún ꜁yan the man himself; the man in question; personal

47. 意思 í꜄ sz꜄ meaning; idea; opinion; thought; intention

48. 中間 ꜀chung ꜀kán middle; centre; between; within

49. 中學(間) ꜀chung hok꜇ (꜀kán) middle school; high school

50. 唔好 ꜁m ꜂hò not good

51. 唔多 ꜁m ꜀to not many or much

52. 唔好意思 ꜁m ꜂hò í꜄ sz꜄ not nice to do; in an awkward position

53. 唔係幾好 ꜁m hai꜅ ꜂kéi ꜂hò not very good or well

54. 冇幾多 ꜃mò ꜂kéi ꜀to not very many or much

55. 舊書 (部; 本) kau꜅ ꜀shü (pò꜅ or ꜂pún) old book; secondhand book

56. 一兩個 yat꜆ ꜃léung ko꜄ one or two

57. 一兩 yat꜆ ꜂léung one ounce (tael; tahil)

58. 讀書人(個) tuk꜇ ꜀shü ꜁yan (ko꜄) one who has been to school

59. 幾好 ꜂kéi ꜂hò pretty good

60. 讀書 tuk꜇ ꜀shü to read a book loudly; to study

61. 讀本(本) tuk꜇ ꜂pún (꜂pún) reading book

62. 對佢講 tui꜄ ꜃k'ui ꜂kong say to him

63. 同學(個) ꜁t'unghok꜇ (ko꜄) schoolmate; fellow student

64. 男女同學 ꜁nám ꜃nui ꜁t'ung-hok꜇ schoolmates of both sexes

65. 空中 ꜀hung ꜀chung sky; space

66. 幾個 ꜂kéiko꜄ several

67. 空間 ꜀hung ꜀kán space (that in which all objects exist or move)

68. 學生(個) hok꜇꜀sháng (ko꜄) student; pupil; scholar

69. 多講 ꜀to ꜂kong to talk much

70. 多話 ꜀to wá꜅ talkative

71. 先生(個) ꜀sín꜀sháng (ko꜄) teacher; sir; Mr. (placed after the name)

72. 又好 yau꜅ ꜂hò that will also do; all right

73. 又有 yau꜅ ꜃yau there is also

74. 冇書讀 ꜃mò ꜀shü tuk꜇ there is no book to read

75. 呢幾個 ꜁ni ꜂kéiko꜄ these

76. 嗰幾個 ꜂ko ꜂kéiko꜄ those

77. 嗰兩個 ꜂ko ꜃léungko꜄ those two

78. 冇讀書 ꜃mò tuk꜇꜀shü uneducated

79. 意外(件; 個) í꜄ngoi꜅ (kín꜅; ko꜄) unexpectedly; accidently; an accident

80. 冇意 ꜃mò í꜄ unintentionally

81. 好新鮮 ꜂hò ꜀san꜀sín very fresh; quite fresh

82. 幾好 ꜂kéi ꜂hò very good or well; you must be doing very well!

83. 乜野意思? mat꜆꜃ye í꜄sz꜄? what is the meaning or idea?

84. 你中意唔中意? ꜃néi ꜀chung-í꜄ ꜁m ꜀chungí꜄? would you like it or not?

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LESSON 6

VOCABULARY

1. 因 ꜀yan because; cause; reason.

2. 為 wai꜅ because; for.

3. 廣 ꜂kwong broad.

4. 做 tsò꜅ do; make; act; to be.

5. 地 téi꜅ earth; ground; place.

6. 東 ꜀tung east; eastern; host; master.

7. 哥 ꜁ko elder brother.

8. 佬(個) ꜂lò (ko꜄) fellow; person.

9. 果 ꜂kwo fruits in general; results.

10. 俾 ꜂péi give; allow; let.

11. 歡 ꜀fún happy.

12. 喜 ꜂héi happy.

13. 如 ꜁ü if.

14. 整 ꜂ching make; do; arrange.

15. 亞 á꜄ a prefix to names of persons (where these are monosyllables and to designate relatives, etc.); used to imitate sounds.

16. 府 ꜂fú prefecture.

17. 咗 ꜂cho sign of the past tense.

18. 哋 téi꜅ sign of the plural (of persons).

19. 方 ꜀fong square (a plane figure).

20. 教 káu꜄ teach; instruct; doctrine; sect; school; religion.

21. 工 ꜀kung a work; a labour; a job.

22. 寫 ꜂se write.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 亞 á꜄	7. 喜 ꜂héi	13. 佬 ꜂lò	19. 東 ꜀tung
2. 整 ꜂ching	8. 教 káu꜄	14. 俾 ꜂péi	20. 如 ꜀ü
3. 咗 ꜂cho	9. 哥 ꜀ko	15. 寫 ꜂se	21. 為 wai꜅
4. 方 ꜀fong	10. 工 ꜀kung	16. 地 téi꜅	22. 因 ꜀yan
5. 府 ꜂fú	11. 果 ꜂kwo	17. 哋 téi꜅	23. 入 yap꜇
6. 歡 ꜀fún	12. 廣 ꜂kwong	18. 做 tsò꜅	24. 又 yau꜅

You now know 115 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 食咗 shik꜇ ꜂cho ate
2. 做學生 tsò꜅ hok꜇꜀sháng to be a student
3. 做先生 tsò꜅ ꜀sín꜀sháng to be a teacher
4. 因為 ꜀yanwai꜅ because; on account of
5. 空咗 ꜀hung꜂cho became empty; emptied
6. 細咗 sai꜄꜂cho became smaller
7. 舊咗好多 kau꜅꜂cho ꜂hò ꜀to became very old (said of a thing)
8. 為咗佢 wai꜅꜂cho ꜂k'ui because of him
9. 為咗佢哋 wai꜅꜂cho ꜂k'uitéi꜅ because of them
10. 入教 yap꜇ káu꜄ to become a church member
11. 生咗 ꜀sháng꜂cho born
12. 埋咗 ꜀mái꜂cho buried
13. 做生意嘅人(個) tsò꜅꜀sháng-í꜄ ke꜄ ꜀yan (ko꜄) business man
14. 嚟咗 ꜀lai꜂cho came
15. 做得 tsò꜅tak꜆ can be done; all right
16. 廣府話 ꜂Kwong꜂fú ꜂wá Cantonese dialect
17. 大寫 tái꜅ ꜂se capital letter
18. 因果 ꜀yan꜂kwo cause and effect

19. 對咗 tui꜄꜂cho compared; checked

20. 方便 ꜀fongpín꜅ convenient

21. 做生意 tsò꜅ ꜀shángí꜄ to do business

22. 做咗 tsò꜅꜂cho did

23. 做工 tsò꜅ ꜀kung to work; to get a livelihood

24. 寫生 ꜂se ꜀sháng to draw living objects

25. 東方 ꜀tung꜀fong the east; orient

26. 東亞 ꜀Tung Á꜄ Eastern Asia

27. 大佬(個) tái꜅꜂lò (ko꜄) the elder brother

28. 亞哥 á꜄˳ko (appellative) elder brother

29. 哥哥 ˳ko˳ko same

30. 哥哥話 ˳ko˳ko wá꜅ the elder brother said

31. 大哥 tái꜅꜀ko eldest brother

32. 空地 ꜀hung téi꜅ empty space; vacant ground

33. 入咗 yap꜇꜂cho entered

34. 好咗 ꜂hò꜂cho felt better; improved

35. 女工人(個) ꜃nui ꜀kung꜁yan (ko꜄) female labourer

36. 做埋 tsò꜅ ꜁mái completed all the work

37. 讀咗小學 tuk꜇꜂cho ꜂siúhok꜇ completed primary education

38. 生果 ꜀sháng ꜂kwo fresh fruit

39. 俾咗 ꜂péi꜂cho gave

40. 俾埋 ꜂péi ꜁mái give all; gave all

41. 俾埋呢個 ꜂péi ꜁mái ˳ni ko꜄ give this one as well

42. 為食 wai꜅ shik꜇ greedy in eating; gluttonous (243)

LESSON PROPER

1. 細佬哥 中意 狗仔.
Sai꜄꜂lò˳ko ꜀chungí꜄ ꜂kau꜂tsai.
Children like puppies.

2. 你哋 如果 俾 狗仔 佢哋; 佢哋 好 歡喜.
꜃Néitéi꜅ ꜁ü꜂kwo ꜂péi ꜂kau꜂tsai ꜃k'uitéi꜅; ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜂hò ꜀fún꜂héi.
You if give puppies them; they very happy.

3. 女人 中意 細蚊仔.
꜃Nui꜂yan ꜀chungí꜄ sai꜄˳man꜂tsai.
Women like children.

4\. 如果 佢哋 有咀 細蚊仔; 佢哋 好 歡喜.
꜀Ü꜂kwo ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜃yau꜂cho sai꜄ ˳man꜂tsai; ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜂hò ꜀fún꜂héi.
If they have children; they very happy.

5\. 學生 中意 讀 書.
Hok꜇꜀sháng ꜀chungí꜄ tuk꜇ ꜀shü.
Students like to read books.

6\. 如果 佢哋 有咀 書 讀; 佢哋 好 歡喜.
꜀Ü꜂kwo ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜃yau꜂chc ꜀shü tuk꜇; ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜂hò ꜀fún꜂héi.
If they have books to read; they very happy.

7\. 工人 中意 做 工.
꜀Kung꜁yan ꜀chungí꜄ tsò꜅ ꜀kung.
Workmen like to do work.

8\. 如果 佢哋 有咀 工 做; 佢哋 好 歡喜.
꜀Ü꜂kwo ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜃yau꜂cho ꜀kung tsò꜅; ꜃k'uitéi꜅ ꜂hò ꜀fún꜂héi
If they have work to do; they very happy.

9\. 先生 中意 教書.
꜀Sín꜀sháng ꜀chungí꜄ káu꜄꜀shü.
Teachers like teaching.

10\. 我哋嘅 先生 中意 教 廣府話.
꜃Ngotéi꜅ke꜄ ꜀sín꜀sháng ꜀chungí꜄ káu꜄ ꜂Kwong꜂fú꜂wá.
Our teachers like to teach Cantonese.

11\. 佢哋 教 我哋 讀, 寫 同埋 講 廣府話.
꜃K'uitéi꜅ káu꜄ ꜃ngotéi꜅ tuk꜇, ꜂se ꜁t'ung꜁mái ꜂kong ꜂Kwong꜂fú꜂wá.
They teach us to read, write and speak Cantonese.

12\. 你 唔 中意 邊個人?
꜃Néi ꜁m ꜀chungí꜄ ˳pínko꜄꜁yan?
You don't like whom?

13\. 我 唔 中意 你.
꜃Ngo ꜁m ꜀chungí꜄ ꜃néi.
I don't like you.

14\. 做乜野 你 唔 中意 我？ 15. 因為
Tsò²mat,ʿye ʿnéi ꜀m ꜀chungí' ʿngo? ꜀Yanwai²
Why you don't like me? Because

你 唔 中意 讀 書；你 中意 食 野.
ʿnéi ꜀m ꜀chungí' tuk₂ ꜀shü; ʿnéi ꜀chungí' shik₂ ʿye.
you don't like to read books; you like to eat things.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Children like puppies.
2. If you give them puppies; they are happy.
3. Women like children.
4. If they have children; they are happy.
5. Students like to read books.
6. If they have books to read; they are happy.
7. Workmen like to work.
8. If they have work to do; they are happy.
9. Teachers like teaching.
10. Our teachers like to teach Cantonese.
11. They teach us to read, write and speak Cantonese.
12. Whom do you not like?
13. I do not like you.
14. Why do you not like me?
15. Because you do not like to study; you like to eat only.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

43\. 有咗 ʿyau ʿcho had

44\. 歡喜 ꜀fún ʿhéi happy; glad

45\. 人工 ꜀yan ꜀kung human labour; wages

46\. 我做唔嚟 ʿngo tsò² ꜀m꜀lai I could not do such a thing

47\. 如果 ꜀ü ʿkwo if

48\. 唔做得 ꜀m tsò²tak, impossible to be done; cannot

49\. 做唔嚟 tsò² ꜀m꜀lai impossible to be done

50\. 做得嚟 tsò²tak, ꜀lai it can be done

51\. 都做得 ꜀tò tsò²tak, it will do also; it can also be done

52\. 廣東 ʿKwong꜀tung Kwangtung

53\. 工人(個) ꜀kung꜀yan (ko') labourer; workman; servant

54\. 細佬哥 sai'ʿlò꜀ko lad; boy

55\. 學咗 hok₂ʿcho learnt; mastered

56\. 學咗多好野 hok₂ʿcho ʿhò ꜀to ʿye learnt a lot of things

57. 大方 tái²꜀fong liberal; generous

58. 整扁 ᶜching ᶜpín make it flat

59. 整便 ᶜching pín² make ready

60. 整好 ᶜching ᶜhò make right; to repair

61. 女工(個) ᶝnui ꜀kung (koᵓ) needle work; female labourer

62. 冇咗 ᶝmò ᶜcho no more

63. 地方 téi²꜀fong a place; locality

64. 喜歡 ᶜhéi꜀fún to be pleased

65. 讀咗 tuk꜄ ᶜcho read

66. 講咗 ᶜkong ᶜcho spoke

67. 教咗 káuᵓᶜcho taught

68. 教書 káuᵓ ꜀shü to teach (as a school teacher)

69. 佢哋嘅 ᶝk'uiᶜtéi²keᵓ their; theirs

70. 冇乜生意好做 ᶝmò mat꜄ ꜀shángíᵓᶜhò tsò² there is not much business to do

71. 佢哋 ᶝk'uitéi² they; them

72. 教唔嚟 káuᵓ ꜁m꜁lai unable to teach

73. 我哋 ᶝngotéi² we; us

74. 做得好 tsò²tak꜄ ᶜhò well done

75. 去咗 huiᵓᶜcho went

76. 乜野書? mat꜄ ᶝye ꜀shu? what book is it?

77. 為乜? wai² mat꜄? what for?

78. 為乜野? wai² mat꜄ ᶝye? what for?

79. 做乜野? tsò² mat꜄ ᶝye? why? what are you doing? what are you up to?

80. 做乜? tsò² mat꜄? same

81. 好做唔好? ᶜhò tsò² ꜁m ᶜhò? will it be good to do it?

82. 抹咗 mát꜄ ᶜcho wiped

83. 寫咗 ᶜse ᶜcho wrote

84. 細佬(個) saiᵓᶜlò (koᵓ) the younger brother (265)

LESSON 7

VOCABULARY

1. 上 shéung² above.

2. 到 tòᵓ arrive; come; to (a place); reach; until.

3. 喺 ᶜhai at, in, on (merely indicating presence).

4. 下 há² below; low; next; descend; to go down.

5. 叫 kiúᵓ call; call out; shout; yell; send for.

6. 椅(張) ᶜí (꜀chéung) a chair.

7. 枝 ꜀chí classifier for nouns referring to long, slender and straight things, such as pens, flowers, candles, rifles, etc.

8. 咯 lokₒ a final particle (affirmative or emphatic).

9. 搵 ᶜwan find; search; to look for, as for something lost.

10. 墨(條) mak$_2$ (꜁t'iú) ink (Chinese cake-ink).

11. 知 ꜀chí know, as a fact.

12. 吓 ꜁há a moment; a while; once; a blow.

13. 筆(枝) pat꜄ (꜀chí) pen.

14. 處 shüᵓ a place.

15. 反 ᶜfán to play; to amuse one's self; to make sport with; oppose; turn against; rebel; opposing.

16. 室 shat꜄ room (classroom; café; examination room; laboratory; reception room, etc.).

17. 睇 ᶜt'ai see; look; watch; observe; think.

18. 張 ꜀chéung sheet; classifier for tables, beds, photos, chairs, and things that present a large, flat surface; the surname Cheung.

19. 啲 ₒti some; a little (the comparative degree of adjectives is formed by this word 啲 ₒti, added to the adjective).

20. 企 ꜁k'éi to stand.

21. 擰 ꜀ning take; bring; carry.

22. 上 ꜁shéung up; to go up.

23. 聲 ꜀sheng sound; voice; tone.

24. 水 ᶜshui water (noun).

You now know 139 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 上下 shéung^{2}ᶜhá about; approximately; nearly; more or less

2. 喺上便 ᶜhai shéung^{2}pín^2 above; on the top of

3. 上便 shéung^{2}pín^2 above; the top

4. 去咗咯 huiᵓᶜcho lokₒ already gone

5. 到咗 tòᵓᶜcho arrived

6. 擰嚟 ꜀ning ꜁lai bring it here

7. 擰上去 ꜀ning ꜁shéung huiᵓ bring it up there

8. 叫你亞哥嚟 kiúᵓ ꜁néi áᵓ ₒko ꜁lai call your elder brother

9. 叫做 kiúᵓtsò^2 it is called

10. 大聲叫 tái^2꜀sheng kiúᵓ to call out with loud voice

11. 教室（間）káuᵓshat꜁ (꜀kán) classroom

12. 唔知 ꜀m ꜀chí don't know

13. 唔知到 ꜀m ꜀chítòᵓ don't know

14. 唔好反 ꜀mᶜhò ᶜfán don't play

15. 唔反 ꜀m ᶜfán do not want to play

16. 喺野外寫生 ᶜhai ᶜye-ngoiᵓ ᶜse ꜀sháng to draw live objects in the country

17. 間間教室 ꜀kán꜀kán káuᵓshat꜁ every classroom

18. 墨水筆（枝） mak꜁ ᶜshui pat꜁ (꜀chí) fountain pen

19. 上去 ᶜshéung huiᵓ go up

20. 好睇 ᶜhò ᶜt'ai good to look at; nice-looking

21. 睇吓 ᶜt'ai ᶜhá have a look

22. 反吓 ᶜfán ᶜhá have a game

23. 佢又嚟咯 ᶜk'ui yauᵓ ꜀lai lok꜀ he has come again

24. 佢喺處 ᶜk'ui ᶜhai shüᵓ he is here

25. 要話吓佢 iúᵓ wáᵓ ᶜhá ᶜk'ui he should be scolded

26. 呢處 ꜀nishüᵓ here; this place

27. 喺呢處 ᶜhai ꜀nishüᵓ here; it is here

28. 喺處 ᶜhai shüᵓ same

29. 水大 ᶜshui táiᵓ high tide (highest level of the tide)

30. 我嚟咯 ᶜngo ꜀lai lok꜀ I am coming

31. 我睇有 ᶜngo ᶜt'ai ᶜyau I think there is

32. 細細聲 saiᵓsaiᵓ ꜀sheng in a whisper; in a very low voice

33. 喺讀書 ᶜhai tuk꜁ ꜀shü is reading a book; is schooling (318)

LESSON PROPER

1. 我 有 一本 書.
ᶜNgo ᶜyau yat꜁ ᶜpún ꜀shü.
I have a book.

2. 請 你 俾 我 睇.
ᶜTs'eng ᶜnéi ᶜpéi ᶜngo ᶜt'ai.
Please you let me see.

3. 我 睇咀 你嘅 書 咯.
ᶜNgo ᶜt'ai ᶜcho ᶜnéikeᵓ ꜀shü lok꜀
I have seen your book —

4. 佢 有 一枝 筆.
ᶜK'ui ᶜyau yat꜁ ꜀chí pat꜁.
He has a pen.

5.	係	唔	係	一枝	好嘅	筆？
	Hai^{2}	꜀m	hai^{2}	yat꜂꜀chí	ᶜhòkeᵓ	pat꜂?
	Is	not	is	a	good	pen?

6.	我	唔	知.
	ᶜNgo	꜀m	꜀chí.
	I	don't	know.

7.	嗰個	細蚊仔	喺	邊處？
	ᶜKokoᵓ	saiᵓ˳manᶜtsai	ᶜhai	˳pínshüᵓ?
	That	boy	is	where?

8.	我	唔	知到.	我	去	搵	吓	佢.
	ᶜNgo	꜀m	꜀chítòᵓ.	ᶜNgo	huiᵓ	ᶜwan	ᶜhá	ᶜk'ui.
	I	don't	know.	I	go	find	once	him.

9.	佢	喺	教室	裏便.
	ᶜK'ui	ᶜhai	káuᵓshat꜂	ᶜluipín^{2}.
	He	is	classroom	inside.

10.	佢	喺	嗰處	做	乜野？
	ᶜK'ui	ᶜhai	ᶜkoshüᵓ	tsò^{2}	mat꜂ᶜye?
	He	is	there	doing	what?

11.	佢	反	佢嘅	墨水.
	ᶜK'ui	ᶜfán	ᶜk'uikeᵓ	mak꜂ᶜshui.
	He	is playing with	his	ink.

12.	擰	一張	椅	俾	我.
	꜀Ning	yat꜂꜀chéung	ᶜí	ᶜpéi	ᶜngo.
	Bring	a	chair	give	me.

13.	擰	一張	椅	做	乜野？
	꜀Ning	yat꜂꜀chéung	ᶜí	tsò^{2}	mat꜂ᶜye?
	Bring	a	chair	for	what?

14.	我	要	叫	你	企	喺	上便.
	ᶜNgo	iúᵓ	kiúᵓ	ᶜnéi	ᶜk'éi	ᶜhai	shéung^{2}pín^{2}.
	I	want	to ask	you	to stand	on	top.

15.	嗰幾個	細蚊仔	喺	裏便	做	乜野？
	ᶜKoᶜkéikoᵓ	saiᵓ˳manᶜtsai	ᶜhai	ᶜluipín^{2}	tsò^{2}	mat꜂ᶜye?
	Those	children	are	inside	doing	what?

16.	有啲	係	睇	書.
	ᶜYau˳ti	hai^{2}	ᶜt'ai	꜀shü.
	Some	are	reading	books.

17.	有啲	係	反.
	ᶜYau˳ti	hai^{2}	ᶜfán.
	Some	are	playing.

18.	有啲	企喺	嗰處	大聲	叫.	
	ᶜ̲Yauₒti	ᶜ̲k'éiᶜhai	ᶜkoshüᵓ	tái²꜀sheng	kiúᵓ.	
	Some	are standing	there	loudly	shouting.	
19.	你	喺	嗰處	做	乜野?	
	ᶜ̲Néi	ᶜhai	ᶜkoshüᵓ	tsò²	mat꜆ᶜ̲ye?	
	You	were	there	doing	what?	
20.	我	喺	嗰處	睇	佢哋	反.
	ᶜ̲Ngo	ᶜhai	ᶜkoshüᵓ	ᶜt'ai	ᶜ̲k'uitéi²	ᶜfán.
	I	was	there	looking at	them	playing.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. I have a book.
2. Please let me have a look.
3. I have seen your book.
4. He has a pen.
5. Is it a good pen?
6. I don't know.
7. Where is that boy?
8. I don't know. I'll go and look for him.
9. He is in the classroom.
10. What is he doing there?
11. He is playing with his ink.
12. Bring me a chair.
13. Why do you want a chair?
14. I want you to stand on it.
15. What are those children doing inside?
16. Some are reading books.
17. Some are playing.
18. Some are standing there and shouting.
19. What were you doing there?
20. I was looking at them playing there.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

34. 邊處都係 ₒpínshüᵓ ₒtò hai² it is everywhere

35. 知到 ꜀chítòᵓ know

36. 細聲 saiᵓ ꜀sheng low voice

37. 俾佢知 ᶜpéi ᶜ̲k'ui ꜀chí let him know

38. 大聲 tái² ꜀sheng loud voice

39. 張小姐 ꜀Chéung ᶜSiúᶜtse Miss Cheung

40. 張先生 ꜀Chéung ꜀Sín꜀sháng Mr. Cheung

41. 張生 ꜀Chéung ꜀Sháng same

42. 一張椅 yat꜆꜀chéung ᶜí one chair

43. 一枝筆 yat꜆꜀chí pat꜆ one pen

44. 反對 ᶜfántuiᵓ opposite (contrary); be opposed to

45. 講書 ᶜkong ꜀shü preach

46. 先知(個) ꜀sín꜀chí (ko˒) prophet

47. 貓叫 ꜁máu kiú˒ purring

48. 新到嘅 ꜀san tò˒ke˒ recently arrived

49. 睇書 ᶜt'ai ꜀shü read a book (silently)

50. 幾吓 ᶜkéi ᶜhá several times; several blows

51. 睇地方好唔好 ᶜt'ai téi²꜀fong ᶜhò ꜀m ᶜhò see whether the locality is good

52. 嘟嘟聲 ꜀tö꜀tö ꜀sheng the sound of a trumpet

53. 冇聲 ᶜmò ꜀sheng speechless; mute

54. 企上去 ᶜk'éi ᶜshéung hui˒ to stand up there

55. 講到 ᶜkong tò˒ talk about

56. 大聲講 tái²꜀sheng ᶜkong to talk loudly

57. 細聲講 sai˒꜀sheng ᶜkong to talk in a low voice

58. 話俾佢知 wá² ᶜpéi ᶜk'ui ꜀chí to tell him about it

59. 嗰處 ᶜkoshü˒ there; that place

60. 喺嗰處 ᶜhai ᶜkoshü˒ there; it is there

61. 冇咯 ᶜmò lok꜀ there is no more

62. 搵唔倒 ᶜwan ꜀m ᶜtò unable to find

63. 好大聲 ᶜhò tái²꜀sheng very loud

64. 邊處 ꜁pínshü˒ where? what place? anywhere

65. 喺邊處? ᶜhai ꜁pínshü˒? where? where is it?

66. 係咯 hai² lok꜀ yes, it is so

(351)

LESSON 8

VOCABULARY

1. 事(件) sz² (kín²) affair; business.
2. 古 ᶜkú ancient; antique; very old.
3. 豆(粒) ᶜtau or tau² (nap꜆) bean.
4. 父 fú² father.
5. 伯 pák꜀ father's elder brother.
6. 嘻 ꜀héi giggling.
7. 粒 nap꜆ grain, seed; classifier for grains, seeds, kernels or fruit stones, beans, beads, round fruits; drops; bullets; moles; spots on the body, and small round things.
8. 公 ꜀kung grandfather; public; just; justice.

9. 頭(個) ꜀t'au (koˀ) the head; the top; chief; first.

10. 家 ꜀ká home; family; household; used as a suffix to indicate a specialist.

11. 笑 siúˀ laugh.

12. 母 ᶜmò mother.

13. 嘳 ꜀k'wai naughty.

14. 頑 ꜀wán naughty.

15. 老 ᶜlò old (of persons); venerable.

16. 爺 ꜀ye old gentleman; grandfather.

17. 婆 ꜀p'o old woman.

18. 親 ꜀ts'an relatives; personal.

19. 士 szˀ scholar.

20. 皮 ꜀p'éi skin; leather.

You now know 159 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 本事 ᶜpúnszˀ ability; talent; capable; smart
2. 一件事 yat꜆kínˀ szˀ an affair
3. 古老 ᶜkúᶜlò ancient; old fashioned; out-of-date
4. 古人(個) ᶜkú ꜀yan (koˀ) the ancients
5. 先頭 ꜀sín꜀t'au at first; just now; a moment ago
6. 頭先 ꜀t'au꜀sín same
7. 冇事 ᶜmò szˀ at leisure; disengaged; no trouble
8. 學士 hok szˀ bachelor (a degree)
9. 親愛 ꜀ts'an-oiˀ beloved; dear; to love dearly
10. 兩公婆 ᶜléung ꜀kung ꜀p'o both husband and wife
11. 兩家 ᶜléung꜀ká both of us; both parties
12. 兩頭 ᶜléung ꜀t'au both sides
13. 有事 ᶜyau szˀ busy; engaged
14. 生事 ꜀sháng szˀ to cause trouble; to create a disturbance
15. 公民(個) ꜀kung꜀man (koˀ) citizen
16. 民事(件) ꜀man szˀ (kínˀ) civil suit
17. 同事(個) ꜀t'ungszˀ (koˀ) colleague; co-worker
18. 公仔書(部; 本) ꜀kung ᶜtsai ꜀shü (pòˀ or ᶜpún) comics (a strip of cartoons)
19. 書皮 ꜀shü ꜀p'éi the cover of a book
20. 頭皮 ꜀t'au꜀p'éi dandruff
21. 做好事 tsòˀ ᶜhò szˀ to do a good thing
22. 亞姐(個) áˀ꜀tse (koˀ) the elder sister
23. 家姐(個) ꜀ká꜀tse (koˀ) the elder sister

24. 大家姐(個) tai^2 ˳ká˳tse (ko꜄) the eldest sister

25. 東家(個) ꜀tung꜀ká (ko꜄) employer; head of a firm

26. 對頭(個) túi꜄ ꜁t'au (ko꜄) enemy; opponent

27. 事件(件) sz^2꜂kín (kín^2) event; affair; matter

28. 大家 tái^2˳ká everybody; all of us

29. 大家嘅 tái^2˳káke꜄ everybody's

30. 老豆(個) ꜃lòtau^2(ko꜄) father

31. 父親(個) fú^2꜀ts'an (ko꜄) father (more refined)

32. 兩仔爺 ꜃léung ꜂tsai꜁ye father and son

33. 家公(個) ˳ká˳kung (ko꜄) father-in-law (of a woman)

34. 外父(個) ngoi^2꜂fú (ko꜄) father-in-law (wife's father)

35. 老伯 ꜃lòpák˳ father's friend (used as a term of respect)

36. 頭一個 ꜁t'au yat꜅ ko꜄ the first one

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LESSON PROPER

1. 呢個 男人 係 父親.
˳Niko꜄ ꜁nám꜂yan hai^2 fú^2꜀ts'an.
This man is father.

2. 呢個 女人 係 母親.
˳Niko꜄ ꜃nui꜂yan hai^2 ꜃mò꜀ts'an.
This woman is mother.

3. 佢哋 有 一個 仔 同 一個 女.
꜃K'uitéi^2 ꜃yau yat꜅ko꜄ ꜂tsai ꜁t'ung yat꜅ko꜄ ꜃nui.
They have a son and a daughter.

4. 父親, 母親, 仔 同 女 係 一 家 人.
Fú^2꜀ts'an, ꜃mò꜀ts'an, ꜂tsai ꜁t'ung ꜃nui hai^2 yat꜅ ꜀ká ꜁yan.
Father, mother, son and daughter are one family people.

5. 嗰位 女士 係 一個 先生.
꜂Ko꜂wai ꜃nuisz^2 hai^2 yat꜅ko꜄ ꜀sín꜀sháng.
That lady is a teacher.

6. 啯幾個　細佬哥　係　佢嘅　學生.
ᶜKoᶜkéikoᵓ　saiᵓ²lòₒko　hai²　ᶜkʻuikeᵓ　hok₂꜀sháng.
Those　children　are　her　pupils.

7. 有　一個　細蚊仔　企喺　啯處　嘻嘻笑.
ᶜYau　yat꜄koᵓ　saiᵓ ₒmanᶜtsai　ᶜkʻéiᶜhai　ᶜkoshüᵓ　꜀héi꜀héisiúᵓ.
There is　a　boy　standing　there　giggling.

8. 佢　係　一個　頑皮嘅　細蚊仔.
ᶜKʻui　hai²　yat꜄koᵓ　꜀wán꜀pʻéikeᵓ　saiᵓ ₒmanᶜtsai.
He　is　a　naughty　boy.

9. 呢位　伯爺公　係　事頭.
ₒNiᶜwai　pákₒₒyeₒkung　hai²　sz²꜀tʻau.
This　old man　is　the boss.

10. 啯　個　同　一隻　貓　講話嘅　係　佢嘅　仔.
ᶜKo　koᵓ　꜀tʻung　yat꜄chekₒ　ₒmáu　ᶜkongwá²keᵓ　hai²　ᶜkʻuikeᵓ　ᶜtsai.
That one　to　a　cat　speaking　is　his　son.

11. 你　睇,　佢　擰　一本　書　俾　啯隻　貓　睇.
ᶜNéi　ᶜtʻai,　ᶜkʻui　꜀ning　yat꜄ᶜpún　꜀shü　ᶜpéi　ᶜkochekₒ　ₒmáu　ᶜtʻai.
You　see,　he　is holding　a　book　let　that　cat　see.

12. 佢　係　冇　乜野　頑皮嘅.
ᶜKʻui　hai²　ᶜmò　mat꜄ᶜye　꜀wán꜀pʻéikeᵓ.
He　is　not　very　naughty.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. This man is a father.
2. This woman is a mother.
3. They have a son and a daughter.
4. Father, mother, son and daughter make a family.
5. That lady is a teacher.
6. Those children are her pupils.
7. There is a small boy standing there and giggling.
8. He is a naughty boy.
9. This old man is the boss.
10. That one speaking to the cat is his son.
11. You see, he is holding a book and showing it to the cat.
12. He is not very naughtly.

37. 頭一件事 ꜀tʻau yat꜄kín^2 sz^2 the first thing
38. 嘻嘻笑 ꜀héi꜀héi siúᵓ giggle
39. 笑吓 siúᵓ ᶜhá give a smile
40. 好事(件) ᶜhò sz^2(kín^2) good deeds; works of charity
41. 亞爺(個) áᵓ꜀ye (koᵓ) grandfather
42. 外公(個) ngoi^2 ꜀kung (koᵓ) grandfather (maternal)
43. 亞公(個) áᵓ꜀kung (koᵓ) grandfather (patrenal)
44. 亞婆(個) áᵓ꜀pʻo (koᵓ) grandmother
45. 喜事(件) ᶜhéi sz^2 (kín^2) happy occasion
46. 頭人(個) ꜀tʻau꜀yan (koᵓ) headman
47. 大老爺 tái^2 ᶜlò꜀ye His Honour; Your Honour (former official term of address for magistrates)
48. 佢本人嘅事(件) ᶜkʻui ᶜpún꜀yankeᵓ sz^2 (kín^2) his personal affair
49. 一家人(個) yat꜄꜀ká ꜀yan(koᵓ) household; family
50. 老公(個) ᶜlò꜀kung (koᵓ) husband
51. 公婆 ꜀kung ꜀pʻo husband and wife
52. 大事(件) tái^2 sz^2 (kín^2) important affair
53. 裏頭 ᶜlui꜀tʻau inside
54. 笑話 siúᵓᶜwá a joke; joking
55. 講笑 ᶜkong siúᵓ to joke
56. 睇笑 ᶜtʻaisiúᵓ laugh at
57. 大笑 tái^2 siúᵓ laugh loudly
58. 好笑 ᶜhòsiúᵓ laughable
59. 大婆 tái^2 ꜀pʻo legal wife
60. 扁豆(粒) ᶜpín tau^2 (nap꜅) lentil
61. 事頭(個) sz^{2}ᶜtʻau (koᵓ) master (employer)
62. 多事 ꜀tosz^2 meddlesome; officious; troublesome
63. 女士 ᶜNuisz^2 Miss
64. 張女士 ꜀Chéung ᶜNuisz^2 Miss Cheung
65. 老母(個) ᶜlòᶜmò (koᵓ) mother
66. 母親(個) ᶜmò꜀tsʻan (koᵓ) mother (more refined)
67. 外母(個) ngoi^2 ᶜmò (koᵓ) mother-in-law (of a man)
68. 家婆 ꜀káᶜpʻo mother-in-low (woman's)
69. 親愛嘅母親 ꜀tsʻan-oiᵓkeᵓ ᶜmò꜀tsʻan my dear mother
70. 家父 ꜀ká fú^2 (polite) my father
71. 爺爺(個) ꜀ye꜀ye (koᵓ) my grand father
72. 先父 ꜀sín fú^2 (polite) my late father
73. 先母 ꜀sín ᶜmò (polite) my late mother

74. 家母 ˛ká ˵mò (polite) my mother

75. 頑皮 ˛wán˛p'éi naughty

76. 家吓 ˛ká˵há now

77. 親生嘅 ˛ts'an˛shángke˒ of one's own begetting

78. 公事(件) ˛kung sz² (kín²) official business; on government service

79. 伯爺公(個) pák˳˳ye˳kung (ko˒) old man

80. 老爺 ˵lò˛ye old gentleman; Sir! Your Honour; His Honour (term of respect)

81. 舊事(件) kau² sz² (kín²) old matter

82. 伯爺婆(個) pák˳˳ye˓p'o (ko˒) old woman

83. 頭上 ˛t'au shéung² on the head

84. 一粒豆 yat˒nap˒ ˓tau one bean

85. 親生嘅仔女(個) ˛ts'an˛shángke˒ ˓tsai˵nui (ko˒) one's own children

86. 親筆 ˛ts'an pat˒ one's own handwriting

87. 親筆寫嘅 ˛ts'an pat˒ ˓seke˒ same

88. 親生母 ˛ts'an˛sháng ˵mò one's own mother

89. 親生仔(個) ˛ts'an˛sháng ˓tsai (ko˒) one's own son

90. 工頭(個) ˛kung˓t'au (ko˒) overseer

91. 父母 fú²˵mò parents (father and mother)

92. 親家 ts'an˒˛ká parents of a married couple (a term by which the parents of a married couple address one another)

93. 伯父(個) pák˳fú² (ko˒) paternal uncle (senior to father)

94. 亞伯(個) á˒pák˳ (ko˒) same

95. 伯母(個) pák˳˵mò (ko˒) paternal aunt (wife of preceding)

96. 公學(間) ˛kung hok₂ (˛kán) public school

97. 老人家 ˵lò˛yan˛ká Sir! my parents

98. 小事(件) ˓siú sz² (kín²) small matter; trifling affair

99. 古仔(隻) ˓kú˓tsai (chek˳) story; petty tale

100. 講隻古仔 ˓kong chek˳ ˓kú˓tsai to tell a story

101. 講古 ˓kong ˓kú same

102. 公仔(個) ˳kung˓tsai (ko˒) toy; doll; statuette

103. 老伯 ˵lòpák˳ a term of respect used to a friend's father or a father's friend

104. 好嘥 ˓hò ˛k'wái very naughty

105. 因為乜野事? ˛yanwai² mat˒˵ye sz²? why?

106. 老婆(個) ˵lò˛p'o (ko˒) a wife

107. 大老爺 Tái² ˵Lò˛ye Your Honour; His Honour (458)

LESSON 9

VOCABULARY

1. 一 yat, one.
2. 二 í² two.
3. 三 ꜀sám three.
4. 四 szʾ four.
5. 五 ꜂ng five.
6. 六 luk, six.
7. 七 ts'at, seven.
8. 八 pátₒ eight.
9. 九 ꜂kau nine.
10. 十 shap, ten.
11. 百 pákₒ hundred.
12. 千 ꜀ts'ín thousand.
13. 萬 mán² ten thousand.
14. 分 ꜀fan cent.
15. 占 ₒcham cent (in Malaya only).
16. 仙 ₒsín cent.
17. 篇 ꜀p'ín classifier for essays, compositions and speeches.
18. 文 (-) ₒman (-) dollar.
19. 份 (-) fan² (-) a copy (duplicate); a share.
20. 金 ꜀kam (or ₒkam) gold.
21. 半 púnʾ half.
22. 文 ꜀man literature; written language; essay; literary.
23. 錢 ꜂ts'ín money.
24. 子 ꜂tsz a noun suffix.
25. 斗 (-) ꜂tau (-) peck (a measure).
26. 價 káʾ price.
27. 銀 ꜀ngan silver.
28. 角 kokₒ ten cents; a corner; horn of an animal.
29. 毫 ꜀hò ten cents.

You now know 187 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 萬事 mán² sz² all things; every human undertaking
2. 文學士 ꜀Mán Hok, sz² Bachelor of Arts
3. 千萬 ꜀ts'ínmán² by all means
4. 本錢 ꜂pún꜀ts'ín capital (for business); original cost
5. 中文 ꜀Chung꜀man Chinese language
6. 古文 (篇) ꜂kú ꜀man (꜀p'ín) ancient essay
7. 古老錢 ꜂kú꜂lò ꜂ts'ín ancient cash (old coin)
8. 角頭 (個) kokₒ꜂t'au (koʾ) corner (noun)
9. 工錢 ꜀kung꜀ts'ín cost of work; wages

10. 對半 tui꜄ pún꜄ divide equally
11. 文件(份) ꜁mankín꜅ (fan꜅) documents; papers
12. 銀錢(個) ꜁ngan꜂ts'ín (ko꜄) dollar
13. 八角 pát˳ kok˳ eighty cents; octagonal
14 五占 ꜃ng ˳cham five cents
15. 斗零 ꜂tau꜁leng five cents
16. 五分 ꜃ng ꜀fan five cents
17. 半個銀錢 pún꜄ko꜄ ꜁ngan꜂ts'ín half a dollar
18. 半價 pún꜄ ká꜄ half price
19. 金條(條) ꜀kam ꜂t'iú (꜁t'iú) gold bar
20. 幾多銀? ꜂kéi ꜀tò ꜂ngan? how many dollars?
21. 萬一 mán꜅yat꜆ if by any chance
22. 半空中 pún꜄ ꜀hung꜀chung in mid-air
23. 多半 ꜀tò pún꜄ larger part
24. 文人(個) ꜁man ꜁yan (ko꜄) man of letters
25. 水銀 ꜂shui꜁ngan mecury; quicksilver
26. 文學家(個) ꜁manhok꜇ ꜀ká (ko꜄) man of letters
27. 五金 ꜃ng꜀kam metals
28. 大半 tái꜅ pún꜄ more than half; majority; mostly
29. 文學 ꜁mánhok꜇ literature

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LESSON PROPER

1.	shap꜇yat꜆	11	18.	í꜅shap꜇ yat꜆; yá꜅*yat꜆	21
2.	shap꜇í꜅	12	19.	í꜅shap꜇ í꜅; yá꜅ í꜅	22
3.	shap꜇꜀sám	13	20.	꜀sámshap꜇ ꜀sám; ꜀sáá꜅ ꜀sám	33
4.	shap꜇sz꜄	14	21.	sz꜄shap꜇ sz꜄; sz꜄á꜅ sz꜄	44
5.	shap꜇꜃ng	15	22.	꜃ngshap꜇ ꜃ng; ꜃ng-á꜅ ꜃ng	55
6.	shap꜇luk꜇	16	23.	luk꜇shap꜇ luk꜇; luk꜇á꜅ luk꜇	66
7.	shap꜇ts'at꜆	17	24.	ts'at꜆shap꜇ ts'at꜆; ts'at꜆á꜅ ts'at꜆	77
8.	shap꜇pát˳	18	25.	pát˳shap꜇ pát˳; pát˳á꜅ pát˳	88
9.	shap꜇꜂kau	19	26.	꜂kaushap꜇ ꜂kau; ꜂kau-á꜅ ꜂kau	99
10.	í꜅shap꜇	20	27.	yat꜆ pák˳ ꜁leng yat꜆	101
11.	꜀sámshap꜇	30	28.	yat꜆ pák˳ í꜅shap꜇ ꜀sám	123
12.	sz꜄shap꜇	40	29.	yat꜆ ꜀ts'ín	1,000
13.	꜃ngshap꜇	50	30.	yat꜆ mán꜅	10,000
14.	luk꜇shap꜇	60	31.	shap꜇ mán꜅	100,000
15.	ts'at꜆shap꜇	70	32.	yat꜆ pák˳mán꜅	1,000,000
16.	pát˳shap꜇	80	33.	yat꜆ ꜀ts'ínmán꜅	10,000,000
17.	꜂kaushap꜇	90	34.	yat꜆ mán꜅mán꜅	100,000,000

í^{2} × yat$_{ɔ}$ = í^{2}	$_{c}$sám × yat$_{ɔ}$ = $_{c}$sám
í^{2} × í^{2} = sz^{ɔ}	$_{c}$sám × í^{2} = luk$_{2}$
í^{2} × $_{c}$sám = luk$_{2}$	$_{c}$sám × $_{c}$sám = ^{c}kau
í^{2} × sz^{ɔ} = pát$_{o}$	$_{c}$sám × sz^{ɔ} = shap$_{2}$í^{2}
í^{2} × ^{c}ng = shap$_{2}$	$_{c}$sám × ^{c}ng = shap$_{2}$^{c}ng
í^{2} × luk$_{2}$ = shap$_{2}$í^{2}	$_{c}$sám × luk$_{2}$ = shap$_{2}$pát$_{o}$
í^{2} × tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ = shap$_{2}$sz^{ɔ}	$_{c}$sám × tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ = yá^{2} yat$_{ɔ}$
í^{2} × pát$_{o}$ = shap$_{2}$luk$_{2}$	$_{c}$sám × pát$_{o}$ = yá^{2} sz^{ɔ}
í^{2} × ^{c}kau = shap$_{2}$pát$_{o}$	$_{c}$sám × ^{c}kau = yá^{2} tsʿat$_{ɔ}$
sz^{ɔ} × yat$_{ɔ}$ = sz^{ɔ}	^{c}ng × yat$_{ɔ}$ = ^{c}ng
sz^{ɔ} × í^{2} = pát$_{o}$	^{c}ng × í^{2} = shap$_{2}$
sz^{ɔ} × $_{c}$sám = shap$_{2}$í^{2}	^{c}ng × $_{c}$sám = shap$_{2}$^{c}ng
sz^{ɔ} × sz^{ɔ} = shap$_{2}$luk$_{2}$	^{c}ng × sz^{ɔ} = í^{2}shap$_{2}$
sz^{ɔ} × ^{c}ng = í^{2}shap$_{2}$	^{c}ng × ^{c}ng = yá^{ɔ} ^{c}ng
sz^{ɔ} × luk$_{2}$ = yá^{2} sz^{ɔ}	^{c}ng × luk$_{2}$ = $_{c}$sámshap$_{2}$
sz^{ɔ} × tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ = yá^{2} pát$_{o}$	^{c}ng × tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ = $_{c}$sáá^{2} ^{c}ng
sz^{ɔ} × pát$_{o}$ = $_{c}$sáá^{2} í^{2}	^{c}ng × pát$_{o}$ = sz^{ɔ}shap$_{2}$
sz^{ɔ} × ^{c}kau = $_{c}$sáá^{2} luk$_{2}$	^{c}ng × ^{c}kau = sz^{ɔ}á^{2} ^{c}ng
luk$_{2}$ × yat$_{ɔ}$ = luk$_{2}$	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × yat$_{ɔ}$ = tsʿat$_{ɔ}$
luk$_{2}$ × í^{2} = shap$_{2}$í^{2}	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × í^{2} = shap$_{2}$sz^{ɔ}
luk$_{2}$ × $_{c}$sám = shap$_{2}$pát$_{o}$	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × $_{c}$sám = yá^{2} yat$_{ɔ}$
luk$_{2}$ × sz^{ɔ} = yá^{2} sz^{ɔ}	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × sz^{ɔ} = yá^{2} pát$_{o}$
luk$_{2}$ × ^{c}ng = $_{c}$sámshap$_{2}$	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × ^{c}ng = $_{c}$sáá^{2} ^{c}ng
luk$_{2}$ × luk$_{2}$ = $_{c}$sáá^{2} luk$_{2}$	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × luk$_{2}$ = sz^{ɔ}á^{2} í^{2}
luk$_{2}$ × tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ = sz^{ɔ}á^{2} í^{2}	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ = sz^{ɔ}á^{2} ^{c}kau
luk$_{2}$ × pát$_{o}$ = sz^{ɔ}á^{2} pat$_{ɔ}$	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × pát$_{o}$ = ^{c}ng-á^{2} luk$_{2}$
luk$_{2}$ × ^{c}kau = ^{c}ng-á^{2} sz^{ɔ}	tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ × ^{c}kau = luk$_{2}$á^{2} $_{c}$sám

*These contracted forms cannot be used alone, they must precede some other figure or figures as yá^{2} yat$_{ɔ}$ (21), tsʿat$_{ɔ}$á^{2} tsʿat$_{ɔ}$ (77) and so on.

í^{2} × yat$_{ɔ}$ = í^{2} read as í^{2} yat$_{ɔ}$ í^{2}. The multiplication and equation signs are not mentioned.

pát˳	×	yat꜆	=	pát˳
pát˳	×	í^2	=	shap꜇luk꜇
pát˳	×	꜀sám	=	yá^2 sz꜄
pát˳	×	sz꜄	=	꜀sáá^2 í^2
pát˳	×	꜃ng	=	sz꜄shap꜇
pát˳	×	luk꜇	=	sz꜄á^2 pát˳
pát˳	×	tsʻat꜆	=	꜃ng-á^2 luk꜇
pát˳	×	pát˳	=	luk꜇á^2 sz꜄
pát˳	×	꜂kau	=	tsʻat꜆á^2 í^2

꜂kau	×	yat꜆	=	꜂kau
꜂kau	×	í^2	=	shap꜇pát˳
꜂kau	×	꜀sám	=	yá^2 tsʻat꜆
꜂kau	×	sz꜄	=	꜀sáá^2 luk꜇
꜂kau	×	꜃ng	=	sz꜄á^2 ꜃ng
꜂kau	×	luk꜇	=	꜃ng-á꜄ sz꜄
꜂kau	×	tsʻat꜆	=	luk꜇á^2 ꜀sám
꜂kau	×	pát˳	=	tsʻat꜆á^2 í^2
꜂kau	×	꜂kau	=	pát˳á^2 yat꜆

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

30. 一個仙都冇 yat꜆ko꜄ ˳sín ˳tò ꜃mò not even one cent left
31. 一分 yat꜆ ꜀fan one cent; five minutes
32. 一占 yat ˳cham (Malayan) one cent
33. 一個仙 yat꜆ko꜄ ˳sín one cent
34. 一文 yat꜆ ˳man one dollar
35. 一個銀錢 yat꜆ko꜄ ꜁ngan꜂tsʻín one dollar
36. 個半銀錢 ko꜄ pún꜄ ꜁ngan-꜂tsʻín one and a half dollars
37. 一千零四 yat꜆ ꜀tsʻín ꜁leng sz꜄ one thousand and four
38. 一零四零 yat꜆ ꜁leng sz꜄ ꜁leng 1040
39. 個幾銀錢 ko꜄ ꜂kéi ꜁ngan-꜂tsʻín more than a dollar
40. 十零 shap꜇ ꜁leng more than ten
41. 一係 yat꜆hai^2 or; if; provided
42. 價錢 ká꜄ ꜁tsʻín price (noun)
43. 二哥 í^2 ˳ko second elder brother
44. 二姐 í^2 ˳tse second elder sister
45. 六毫六子 luk꜇ ꜁hò luk꜇ ꜂tsz 66 cents
46. 四方 sz꜄ ꜀fong square; four-square
47. 豆角 tau^{2}kok˳ long beans; peas in the pod
48. 毫子 ꜁hò꜂tsz ten-cent coin
49. 一角 yat꜆ kok˳ ten cents
50. 一毫子 yat꜆ ꜁hò꜂tsz same
51. 十個銀錢 shap꜇ko꜄ ꜁ngan-꜂tsʻín ten dollars
52. 三角 ꜀sám kok˳ triangular; triangle; trigonometry; thirty cents
53. 二角 í^2 kok˳ twenty cents
54. 二毫子 í^2 ꜁hò꜂tsz twenty cents

55. 半新舊 pún˒ ꜀san kau^2 half new and old

56. 十二兩 shap꜆ í^2 ʿléung twelve tahils or ounces

57. 多一半 ꜀to yat꜆ pún˒ twice as many; double

58. 女子(個) ʿnui ʿtsz (ko˒) young lady (516)

LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

1. 噲 ʿúi able to; can; may.
2. 情 ꜁ts'ing affections; feelings; emotions.
3. 常 ꜁shéung always; often; commonly; common.
4. 封 ꜀fung classifier for letters, covers, and small sealed packets, as of money, etc.; to seal; to close up.
5. 偈 ʿkai enigma; Buddhist stanza.
6. 朋 ꜁p'ang friend.
7. 友 ʿyau friend.
8. 從 ꜁ts'ung from.
9. 屋(間) uk꜆ (꜀kán) a house.
10. 屋企 uk꜆ ʿk'éi in the house (used when speaking of anything in or about the house); home (house).
11. 樣 yéung^2 or ʿyéung kind; sort; pattern; sample; manner.
12. 會 úi^2 meet; meeting; society; association.
13. 國 kwok꜆ a nation; country.
14. 非 ꜀féi not.
15. 粤 Üt꜆ the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangsi.
16. 送 sung˒ to present (to make a gift of); deliver; send; accompany; escort.
17. 傾 ꜀k'ing to talk.
18. 物 mat꜆ things in general; articles.
19. 時 ꜁shí time.
20. 等 ʿtang wait; a class; a grade.
21. 候 hau^2 wait.
22. 語 ʿü a word; saying; speech; language.

You now know 209 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 噲做 ʿúi tsò^2 able to do it
2. 事情(件) sz^2 ꜁ts'ing (kín^2) affair; matter
3. 樣樣 yéung^2 yéung^2 all kinds; all sorts; every kind
4. 嗰樣 ʿko yéung^2 that style

5. 萬國 mán^{2}kwok˳ all nations; international
6. 都係一樣 ˳tò hai^2 yat˒yéung^2 all the same
7. 時時 ꜀shí꜀shí always; frequent; frequently
8. 時常 ꜀shí꜀shéung same
9. 舊時 kau^2 ꜀shí or kau^2 ᶜshí ancient times; formerly
10. 幾時都得 ᶜkéi ꜀shí ˳tò tak˒ any time will do
11. 冇情 ᶜmò ꜀ts'ing apathetic; cold; hardened in heart or feelings
12. 講情 ᶜkong ꜀ts'ing ask a favour or help for another; plead for another
13. 公會（間）꜀kung ᶜúi (꜀kán) association
14. 喺屋企 ᶜhai uk˒ ᶜk'éi at home
15. 同時 ꜀t'ung꜀shí at the same time; meanwhile
16. 喺呢個時候 ᶜhai ˳niko˒ ꜀shí-hau^2 at this time
17. 大屋（間）tái^2 uk˒ (꜀kán) big house; mansion
18. 生物學家（個）꜀shángmat˒-hok$_2$ ꜀ká (ko˒) biologist
19. 生物學 ꜀shángmat$_2$ hok$_2$ biology
20. 噲唔噲？ ᶜúi ꜀m ᶜúi ? can you do it or not ?
21. 國都 kwok˳꜀tò the capital
22. 中國 ꜀Chungkwok˳ China
23. 粵語 Üt$_2$ ᶜü Cantonese dialect
24. 教會（個）káu˒ ᶜúi (ko˒) church; mission
25. 教友（個）káu˒ ᶜyau (ko˒) church member
26. 國民（個）kwok˳꜀man (ko˒) citizen
27. 會話 úi^2 ᶜwá conversation
28. 時價 ꜀shí ká˒ current price
29. 做呢樣，做嗰樣 tsò^2 ˳ni yéung^2, tsò^2 ᶜko yéung^2 doing different things
30. 食物（件）shik˒mat$_2$ (kín^2) eatables; food
31. 空屋（間）꜀hung uk˒ (꜀kán) empty house
32. 樣樣野 yéung^{2}yéung^2 ᶜye everything (articles of all kinds)
33. 樣樣事 yéung^{2}yéung^2 sz^2 everything (matters, acts, events)
34. 一樣樣嘅 yat˒yéung^{2}yéung^2-ke˒ exactly the same
35. 非常 ꜀féi꜀shéung extra-ordinary; very
36. 人情 ꜀yan꜀ts'ing favour; human feeling
37. 上等 shéung^2 ᶜtang first class; best quality
38. 頭等 ꜀t'au ᶜtang same
39. 外物（件）ngoi^2 mat$_2$ (kín^2) a foreign body or substance

(555)

1.

我	有	一個	好	朋友.
ᶝNgo	ᶝyau	yat꜀koᵓ	ᶜhò	꜁p'angᶝyau.
I	have	a	good	friend.

2.

佢	係	從	中國	嚟嘅.
ᶝK'ui	hai꜄	꜁ts'ung	꜀Chungkwok˳	꜁laikeᵓ.
He	is	from	China	comes.

3.

佢	係	講	中國	國	語嘅.
ᶝK'ui	hai꜄	ᶜkong	꜀Chungkwok˳	Kwok˳	ᶝÜkeᵓ.
He	is	speaking	Chinese	National	Language.

4.

佢	同	我	講	中國	國	語.
ᶝKui	꜁t'ung	ᶝngo	ᶜkong	꜀Chungkwok˳	Kwok˳	ᶝÜ.
He	to	me	speaks	Chinese	National	Language.

5.

我	亦	同	佢	講	中國	國	語.
ᶝNgo	yik꜅	꜁t'ung	ᶝk'ui	ᶜkong	꜀Chungkwok˳	Kwok˳	ᶝÜ.
I	also	to	him	speak	Chinese	National	Language.

6.

我	冇	同	佢	講	廣府話.
ᶝNgo	ᶝmò	꜁t'ung	ᶝk'ui	ᶜkong	ᶜKwongᶜfúᶜwá.
I	don't	to	him	speak	Cantonese.

7.

因為	佢	唔會	講	廣府話.
꜀Yanwai꜄	ᶝk'ui	꜁mᶝúi	ᶜkong	ᶜKwongᶜfúᶜwá.
Because	he	cannot	speak	Cantonese.

8.

我	同	佢	講	我嘅	中國	國	語	唔	好.
ᶝNgo	꜁t'ung	ᶝk'ui	ᶜkong	ᶝngokeᵓ	꜀Chungkwok˳	Kwok˳	ᶝÜ	꜁m	ᶜhò.
I	to	him	said	my	Chinese	National	Language	is not	good.

9.

佢	講	我嘅	中國	國	語	非常	好.
ᶝK'ui	ᶜkong	ᶝngokeᵓ	꜀Chungkwok˳	Kwok˳	ᶝÜ	꜀féi꜁shéung	ᶜhò.
He	said	my	Chinese	National	Language	very	good.

10. 佢	同	我	講	好	多	中國嘅	事情.
ᶜK'ui	꜀t'ung	ᶜngo	ᶜkong	ᶜhò	꜀to	꜀Chungkwok˳keᵓ	sz^2꜀ts'ing.
He	to	me	said	very	many	Chinese	things.

11. 佢	俾	我	睇	好	多	中國嘅	物件.
ᶜK'ui	ᶜpéi	ᶜngo	ᶜt'ai	ᶜhò	꜀to	꜀Chungkwok˳keᵓ	mat$_2$ᶜkín.
He	let	me	see	very	many	Chinese	things.

12. 佢	又	送	幾	樣	中國嘅	物件	俾	我.
ᶜK'ui	yau^2	sungᵓ	ᶜkéi	yéung^2	꜀Chungkwok˳keᵓ	mat$_2$ᶜkín	ᶜpéi	ᶜngo.
He	also	presented	several	kinds of	Chinese	articles	to	me.

13. 如果	我	有	時候,	我	中意	去	佢嘅	屋企.
꜀Üᶜkwo	ᶜngo	ᶜyau	꜀shíhau^2,	ᶜngo	꜀chungíᵓ	huiᵓ	ᶜk'uikeᵓ	uk$_2$ᶜk'éi.
If	I	have	time,	I	like	to go to	his	house.

14. 我	中意	時常	同	佢	傾偈.
ᶜNgo	꜀chungíᵓ	꜀shí꜀shéung	꜀t'ung	ᶜk'ui	꜀k'ingᶜkai.
I	like	always	to	him	talk.

15. 佢	中意	我	時常	去	佢嘅	屋企.
ᶜK'ui	꜀chungíᵓ	ᶜngo	꜀shí꜀shéung	huiᵓ	ᶜk'uikeᵓ	uk$_2$ᶜk'éi.
He	likes	me	always	to go to	his	house.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. I have a good friend.
2. He comes from China.
3. He speaks Mandarin.
4. He speaks Mandarin to me.
5. I speak Mandarin to him also.
6. I do not speak Cantonese to him.
7. Because he cannot speak Cantonese.
8. I told him that my Mandarin is poor.
9. He told me that my Mandarin is very good.
10. He told me many things about China.
11. He showed me many things from China.
12. He presented me with several Chinese articles also.
13. If I have time, I would like to go to his house.
14. I like to talk to him often.
15. He likes me to go to his house often.

40. 外國 ngoi²kwok˳ foreign country; foreign

41. 外國人(個) ngoi²kwok˳ ꜀yan (koˀ) foreigner

42. 做會 tsòˀ ᶜúi form a money lending association

43. 朋友(個) ꜀p'ang ᶜyau (koˀ) friend

44. 送俾你 sungˀ ᶜpei ᶜnéi give it to you

45. 下等 há² ᶜtang inferior (low in quality); low class

46. 喺屋企 ᶜhai uk˒ ᶜk'éi in the house

47. 問候 man²hau² inquire after one's health

48. 入會 yap˒ ᶜúi join a society

49. 一樣細 yat˒yéung² saiˀ just as small as this

50. 傾吓偈 ꜀k'ing ᶜhá ᶜkai just have a talk

51. 工會(個) ꜀kung ᶜúi (koˀ) labour union

52. 大人國 Tái²꜀yan Kwok˳ Land of the Giants

53. 小人國 ᶜSiú꜀yan Kwok˳ Land of the Pygmies

54. 學會 hok˒ ᶜúi learned how to do it; to master it

55. 等我做 ᶜtang ᶜngo tsò² let me do it

56. 生物(個) ꜀sháng mat˒ (koˀ) living being; creature

57. 愛情 oiˀ ꜀ts'ing love (between male & female)

58. 情書(封) ꜀ts'ing ꜀shü (꜀fung) love letter

59. 情人(個) ꜀ts'ing꜀yan (koˀ) lover; sweetheart

60. 中國國語 ꜀Chungkwok˳ Kwok˳ᶜü Mandarin

61. 會仔(個) úi² ᶜtsai (koˀ) member of a money lending association

62. 會友(個) úi² ᶜyau (koˀ) member of a society

63. 中等 ꜀chung ᶜtang middle class; middling; mediocre

64. 教會(個) káuˀᶜúi (koˀ) mission (religicus organization)

65. 國家(個) kwok˳꜀ká (koˀ) nation; the state; national

66. 國事(件) kwok˳ sz² (kín²) national or government affair

67. 國語 kwok˳ᶜü national language

68. 國文 kwok˳ ꜀man national literature

69. 本國 ᶜpún kwok˳ native country

70. 本地 ˊpún téi² native land; native (adjective)

71. 唔會 ꜀m ˊúi not able

72. 唔喺屋企 ꜀m ˊhai uk꜆ ˊk'éi not at home

73. 唔同樣 ꜀m ꜀t'ung ˊyéung not the same

74. 同埋一樣 ꜀t'ung꜀mái yat꜆-ˊyéung of the same kind (590)

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75. 同樣 ꜀t'ung yéung² of the same kind; equal; like; the same

76. 一樣大 yat꜆yéung² tái² of the same size

77. 老友(個) ˊlò ˊyau (ko꜄) old friend

78. 一間屋 yat꜆꜀kán uk꜆ one house

79. 家常便飯 ꜀ká꜀shéung pín² fán² ordinary plain food, such as one gets at home; potluck

80. 國會(個) kwok꜀ ˊúi (ko꜄) parliament

81. 人物 ꜀yanmat꜆ personage (of a play, novel, etc.)

82. 會做人 ˊúi tsò² ꜀yan polite and kind

83. 送俾 sung꜄ ˊpéi to make a present or donation to; to offer as a gift

84. 常會 ꜀shéung ˊúi regular meeting

85. 親友(個) ꜀ts'an ˊyau (ko꜄) relatives and friends

86. 一樣 yat꜆yéung² same; similarly; alike

87. 一樣嘅屋 yat꜆yéung² ke꜄ uk꜆ same model of house

88. 樣本 yéung² ˊpún sample copy; specimen copy; sample (pattern)

89. 封阻 ꜀fung ˊcho sealed; closed up

90. 二等 í² ˊtang second class

91. 送去 sung꜄ hui꜄ to send to

92. 冇非 ˊmò꜀féi simply; solely

93. 細屋(間) sai꜄ uk꜆ (꜀kán) small house

94. 有時 ˊyau꜀shí sometimes

95. 有時有,有時冇 ˊyau ꜀shí ˊyau, ˊyau ꜀shí ˊmò sometimes there is, and sometimes there is not

96. 一樣事 yat꜆yéung² sz² a sort of thing

97. 同情 ꜀t'ung꜀ts'ing sympathize; sympathy

98. 上等 shéung² ˊtang superior quality or rank

99. 傾偈 ꜀k'ing ˊkai to talk

100. 樣樣都冇 yéung² yéung² ꜀tò ˊmò there is nothing of any kind

101. 冇野傾 ˊmò ˊye ꜀k'ing there is nothing to talk about

102. 冇野好傾 ˤmò ˤye ʿhò ꜀k'ing there is nothing good to talk about

103. 物件（件）mat꜄ ʿkín (kín²) things (concrete) in general; articles

104. 時候 ꜁shíhau² time (noun)

105. 兩樣 ˤléung yéung² two kinds; both ways

106. 兩三間屋 ˤléung ꜀sám꜀kán uk꜄ two or three houses

107. 會頭 úi² ʿt'au trustee or manager of a money lending association

108. 一係你去 yat꜄hai² ˤnéi hui꜄ or you go

109. 等吓 ʿtang ˤhá wait a while

110. 等一吓 ʿtang yat꜄ ˤhá same

111. 等候 ʿtanghau² to wait for

112. 有乜好傾？ ˤyau mat꜄ ʿhò ꜀k'ing? what is there to talk about?

113. 幾時？ ʿkéi꜁shí? when?

114. 幾時去？ ʿkéi꜁shí hui꜄? when do you want to go? (630)

LESSON 11

VOCABULARY

1. 再 tsoi꜄ again.
2. 現 ín appear.
3. 在 tsoi² at, in, on (merely indicating presence).
4. 骨（條）kwat꜄ (꜁t'iú) bone.
5. 脗 ꜀p'o classifier for trees, shrubs, etc.
6. 鐘（個）꜀chung (ko꜄) clock.
7. 差 ꜀ch'á different.
8. 點 ʿtím dot; point; to light (set fire to); how?
9. 早 ʿtsò early.
10. 喇 ꜀lá an emphatic final particle.
11. 走 ʿtsau go hurriedly; run.
12. 出 ch'ut꜄ go out; out; to put out; to make a bid.
13. 林 ꜁lam grove; group of trees; forest; the surname Lam.
14. 㗎 ká꜄ an interrogative as well as a declarative particle.
15. 朝 ꜀chiú morning.
16. 晨 ꜁shan morning.
17. 分（-）꜀fan (-) one tenth of an inch, and of things generally; a minute; a cent; to divide; to share; to separate; to distinguish.
18. 李（個）ʿléi or ˤléi (ko꜄) plum.
19. 見 kín꜄ to see.
20. 噉 ʿkòm so, *adverb* (modifying *verb*).

21. 咁 kòm² so, *adverb* (modifying *adjective*).

22. 謝 tse² to thank; to give thanks; thanks; the surname Tse.

23. 就 tsau² then (afterwards).

24. 樹(裔) shü² (꜀p'o) tree.

25. 煩 ꜀fán to trouble.

26. 字 (個) tsz² (ko²) word; character; letter (written or printed).

You now know 235 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 睇得出 ᶜt'aitak꜆ ch'ut꜆ able to see
2. 再三 tsoi² ꜀sám again and again; repeatedly
3. 再三再四 tsoi² ꜀sám tsoi² sz² same
4. 都係噉 ꜀tò hai² ᶜkòm all are such
5. 就噉咯 tsau² ᶜkòm lok꜄ all right; let it be so; so be it
6. 差唔多 ꜀ch'á ꜁m ꜀to (or ꜀to) almost; nearly
7. 字母 (個) tsz² ᶜmò (ko²) alphabet; letter
8. 現出 ín²ch'ut꜆ appear; to become manifest
9. 我一見佢 ᶜngo yat꜆ kín² ᶜk'ui as soon as I saw him
10. 晨早 ꜁shan ᶜtsò at daybreak
11. 現在 ín² tsoi² at present
12. 樹皮 shü² ꜁p'éi bark of tree
13. 早餐 ᶜtsò ꜀ts'án breakfast
14. 骨頭 kwat꜆ ꜁t'au bone
15. 分別唔出 ꜀fanpít꜆ ꜁m ch'ut꜆ cannot distinguish
16. 樹枝 shü² ꜀chí the branch of a tree
17. 擰嚟喇! ꜀ning꜀lai ꜀lá! bring it here!
18. 大寫字母(個) tái² ᶜse tsz²-ᶜmò (ko²) capital letter
19. 好早嚟 ᶜhò ᶜtsò ꜁lai came quite early
20. 現錢 ín² ts'ín cash (ready money)
21. 現銀 ín² ᶜngan same
22. 再嚟 tsoi² ꜁lai come again
23. 出嚟 ch'ut꜆ ꜁lai come out
24. 粒聲唔出 nap꜆ ꜀sheng ꜁m ch'ut꜆ did not say a word
25. 唔見咗 ꜁m kín² cho disappeared; lost
26. 分別 ꜀fanpít꜆ distinguish; different; leave; depart
27. 對半分 tui² pún² ꜀fan divide equally

28. 噉做 ᶜkòm tsòᵓ do it like this

29. 唔好噉 ꜀mᶜhò ᶜkòm don't do so

30. 朝頭早 ꜀chiú꜀tʻauᶜtsò early in the morning

31. 走氣 ᶜtsau héiᵓ escape (as steam, spirits, etc.); to lose flavour

32. 要點(個) iúᵓ ᶜtím (koᵓ) essential point

33. 骨子 kwat꜂ᶜtsz fine; well-made; skillfully done

34. 一個字 yat꜂koᵓ tszᵓ five minutes; one word

35. 五點二十分 ᶜngᶜtím iᵓshap꜂ ꜀fan twenty past five

36. 差一個字六點 ꜀chʻá yat꜂koᵓ tszᵓ luk꜂ ᶜtím five minutes to six

37. 樹林 shüᵓ꜀lam forest

38. 早啲去 ᶜtsò ˳ti huiᵓ go a bit earlier

39. 早去 ᶜtsò huiᵓ go early

40. 出去 chʻut꜂ huiᵓ go out

(670)

LESSON PROPER

1. 林 先生, 早晨.
꜀Lam ꜀Sín꜀sháng, ᶜtsò꜀shan.
Lam Mr., good morning.

2. 李 先生, 早晨.
ᶜLéi ꜀Sín꜀sháng, ᶜtsò꜀shan.
Lei Mr., good morning.

3. 你 嚟得 咁 早. 你 喺 乜野 時候 嚟 㗎?
ᶜNéi ꜀laitak꜂ kòmᵓ ᶜtsò. ᶜNéi ᶜhai mat꜂ᶜye ꜀shíhauᵓ ꜀lai káᵓ?
You came so early. You did what time come —?

4. 我 喺 七 點鐘 嚟.
ᶜNgo ᶜhai tsʻat꜂ ᶜtím˳chung ꜀lai.
I at seven o'clock come.

5. 先生 同 我 講 你 唔 十分
꜀Sín꜀sháng ꜀tʻung ᶜngo ᶜkong ᶜnéi ꜀m shap꜂꜀fan
Teacher to me said you don't very much
曉得 讀 你嘅 書.
ᶜhiútak꜂ tuk꜂ ᶜnéikeᵓ ꜀shü.
know to read your books.

6. 佢	愛	我	嚟	教	你	讀.
ᶜK'ui	oiᵓ	ᶜngo	꜀lai	káuᵓ	ᶜnéi	tuk꜄.
He	wants	me	to come	to teach	you	to read.

7. 八	點	一個	骨	我	要	去	做工.
Pátₒ	ᶜtím	yat꜄koᵓ	kwat꜄	ᶜngo	iúᵓ	huiᵓ	tsò^{2}꜀kung.
Eight	o'clock	one	quarter	I	must	go	to work.

8. 現在	係	七	點	二十	分.
Ín^{2}tsoi^{2}	hai^{2}	ts'at꜄	ᶜtím	í^{2}shap꜄	꜀fan.
Now	it's	seven	o'clock	twenty	minutes.

9. 唔係,	現在	係	七	點	半.
꜀Mhai^{2},	ín^{2}tsoi^{2}	hai^{2}	ts'at꜄	ᶜtím	púnᵓ.
No,	now	it's	seven	o'clock	half.

10. 現在	我	要	教	你	讀	書.
Ín^{2}tsoi^{2}	ᶜngo	iúᵓ	káuᵓ	ᶜnéi	tuk꜄	꜀shü.
Now	I	want	to teach	you	to read	books.

11. 我	要	教	你	半	點鐘.
ᶜNgo	iúᵓ	káuᵓ	ᶜnéi	púnᵓ	ᶜtímₒchung.
I	want	to teach	you	half	hour.

12. 多謝	你.	現在	差	一個	字	八
꜀Totse^{2}	ᶜnéi.	ín^{2}tsoi^{2}	꜀ch'á	yat꜄koᵓ	tsz^{2}	pátₒ
Thank	you.	Now	different	5 minutes		eight

點	咯.	13. 噉就,	我	要	走	喇.
ᶜtím	lokₒ.	ᶜKòmtsau^{2},	ᶜngo	iúᵓ	ᶜtsau	꜀lá.
o'clock	—.	Well,	I	want	to go	—.

14. 多	煩	你.	再	見.	15.	再	見.
꜀To	꜀fán	ᶜnéi.	Tsoiᵓ	kínᵓ.		Tsoiᵓ	kínᵓ.
Much	troubling	you.	Again	see.		Again	see.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Good morning, Mr. Lam.
?. Good morning, Mr. Lei.
3. You have come very early. At what time did you come?

4. I came at seven o'clock.
5. Teacher told me that you do not know your lessons very well.
6. He wants me to teach you how to read.
7. At a quarter past eight, I must go to work.
8. It is now twenty-past seven.
9. No, it is now half-past seven.
10. Now I want to teach you to read.
11. I want to teach you for half an hour.
12. Thanks. It is now five to eight.
13. Well, I am going now.
14. Thank you. Good-bye.
15. Good-bye.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

41. 金字(個) ꜀kam sz² (koˀ) gold letter
42. 再會! tsoiˀ úi²! good-bye!
43. 早晨! ᶜtsò꜀shan! good morning!
44. 三點半 ꜀sám ᶜtím púnˀ half past three
45. 八字 pátₒtsz² horoscope
46. 一點鐘 yat, ᶜtímₒchung an hour; one o'clock
47. 我就嚟咯 ᶜngo tsau² ꜀lai lokₒ I am coming
48. 如果係噉 ꜀üᶜkwo hai² ᶜkòm if it is really so
49. 噉就 ᶜkòm tsau² if thus, then
50. 如果你噉話 ꜀üᶜkwo ᶜnéi ᶜkòm wá² if you say so
51. 出入 chᶜut, yap, in and out
52. 點樣? ᶜtím ᶜyéung? in what way? how?
53. 睇唔見 ᶜtᶜai꜀mkínˀ invisible
54. 走狗(隻) ᶜtsauᶜkau (chekₒ) jackal (one who does mean work for another's advantage)
55. 見笑 kínˀsiúˀ laughed at by
56. 走先 ᶜtsau ꜀sín to leave (a place) first
57. 就噉 tsau² ᶜkòm let it be so; all right
58. 多謝 ꜀to tse² many thanks; thank you
59. 多謝你咯 ꜀to tse² ᶜnéi lokₒ same
60. 李小姐 ᶜLéi ᶜSiúᶜtse Miss Lei
61. 謝小姐 Tse² ᶜSiúᶜtse Miss Tse
62. 林先生 ꜀Lam ꜀Sín꜀sháng Mr. Lam
63. 李生 ᶜLéi ꜀Sháng Mr. Lei
64. 字粒(粒) tsz²nap, (nap,) movable type (for printing)
65. 新字(個) ꜀san tsz² (koˀ) new word
66. 冇分別 ᶜmò ꜀fanpít, not different
67. 冇乜分別 ᶜmò mat, ꜀fanpít, not much difference

68. 唔係十分好 ꜀m hai² shap₂꜀fan ᶜhò not very good; not the best
69. 點鐘 ᶜtím꜀chung o'clock
70. 出價錢 ch'ut, káᵓ ꜀ts'ín to make an offer; to make a bid
71. 一條骨 yat,꜀t'iú kwat, one long piece of bone
72. 一𠷀樹 yat,꜀p'o shü² one tree
73. 意見 iᵓkínᵓ opinion; view
74. 地點（個） téi²ᶜtím (koᵓ) spot; place; locality
75. 多煩你 ꜀to꜀fán ᶜnéi please; will you do me the favour (of); thank you
76. 李子(個) ᶜléiᶜtsz (koᵓ) plum
77. 十分 shap₂꜀fan quite; very
78. 十分好 shap₂꜀fan ᶜhò quite good; very good (708)

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79. 六點三個骨 luk₂ ᶜtím ꜀sám-koᵓ kwat, quarter to seven
80. 再寫 tsoiᵓ ᶜse rewrite
81. 走去 ᶜtsau huiᵓ run away
82. 走嚟 ᶜtsau ꜀lai running towards one
83. 係噉話 hai² ᶜkòm wá² to say so
84. 睇見 ᶜt'aikínᵓ see; saw; seen
85. 再見! tsoiᵓ kínᵓ! see again!
86. 見吓佢 kínᵓ ᶜhá ᶜk'ui see him once
87. 小寫字母（個） ᶜsiúᶜse tsz²-ᶜmò (koᵓ) small letter
88. 咁大 kòmᵓ tái² so big; as big as this
89. 咁早 kòmᵓ ᶜtsò so early
90. 咁好 kòmᵓ ᶜhò so good; as good as
91. 咁多 kòmᵓ ꜀to so many
92. 咁細 kòmᵓ saiᵓ so small
93. 有時佢本人嚟 ᶜyau꜀shí ᶜk'uiᶜpún꜀yan ꜀lai sometimes he came himself
94. 再講 tsoiᵓ ᶜkong speak again; repeat
95. 樹頭(𠷀) shü²꜀t'au (p'o) a stump
96. 再分 tsoiᵓ ꜀fan subdivide
97. 噉樣嘅事 ᶜkòmᶜyéungkeᵓ sz² such a matter
98. 就係 tsau² hai² that is; namely; viz.
99. 就係噉 tsau² hai² ᶜkòm that is the case
100. 就係佢 tsau² hai² ᶜk'ui that is the man
101. 噉樣做得 ᶜkòm ᶜyéung tsò²-tak, that will do
102. 先頭走咗嗰個係… ꜀sín꜀t'au ᶜtsauᶜcho ᶜkokoᵓ hai²… the one who left just now is…

103. 佢就冇讀書 ᶜk'ui tsauᵓ ᶜmò tuk꜄ ꜀shü then he discontinued his studies

104. 我就係講呢個人咯 ᶜngo tsauᵓ haiᵓ ᶜkong ₒnikoᵓ ꜀yan lokₒ this is the man of whom I spoke of

105. 噉樣 ᶜkòm ᶜyéung this way; so; such; thus

106. 五點四 ᶜng ᶜtím szᵓ twenty past five

107. 五點四個字 ᶜng ᶜtím szᵓkoᵓ tszᵓ same

108. 出聲 ch'ut꜄ ꜀sheng utter

109. 睇得見 ᶜt'aitak꜄kínᵓ visible

110. 早早 ᶜtsòᶜtsò very early

111. 大早 táiᵓ ᶜtsò same

112. 佢幾時嚟㗎？ ᶜk'ui ᶜkéi꜀shí ꜀lai káᵓ? when did he come?

113. 寫出嚟 ᶜse ch'ut꜄꜀lai write it out

114. 寫字 ᶜse tszᵓ to write

115. 文字（個） ꜀mantszᵓ (koᵓ) written word

116. 佢噉話㗎 ᶜk'ui ᶜkòm wáᵓ káᵓ yes, he said so

117. 幾點鐘？ ᶜkéi ᶜtímₒchung? what time is it? (747)

LESSON 12

VOCABULARY

1. 買 ᶜmái buy.
2. 姊 ᶜtsz elder sister.
3. 馬（隻；匹） ᶜmá (chekₒ; p'at꜄) horse.
4. 嗎 máᵓ an interrogative final particle requiring the answer "yes" or "no".
5. 呢 ꜀ni, ₒni, ꜀ne, ₒne an interrogative final particle requiring a full answer and questions containing affirmative and negative forms.
6. 帶 táiᵓ to lead; bring with one; carry; a belt; girdle.
7. 課 (-) foᵓ (-) lesson.
8. 第 taiᵓ Number (as No. 1, No. 2, etc.).
9. 該 ꜀koi ought.
10. 請 ᶜts'eng please (a polite expression in making requests); invite; engage; employ.
11. 翻 ꜀fán to return.
12. 騎 ꜀k'é to ride (on animals).
13. 賣 máiᵓ sell.
14. 坐 ᶜts'o sit (down or on).
15. 使 ᶜshai use; employ; spend.
16. 肯 ᶜhang willing.
17. 妹（個） múiᵓ (koᵓ) younger sister.

You now know 252 words

Added 匹 p'at꜄

1. 第二樣 tai^{2}í^{2} ^{c}yéung another kind
2. 馬上 $^{\varsigma}$máshéung^{2} at once; instantly; immediately
3. 帶咗翻嚟 tái$^{\supset}$ ^{c}cho $_{c}$fán$_{\varsigma}$lai brought it back here
4. 帶咗去 tái$^{\supset}$ ^{c}cho hui$^{\supset}$ brought it back with you
5. 買入 $^{\varsigma}$máiyap$_{2}$ buy
6. 買馬 $^{\varsigma}$mái $^{\varsigma}$má buy a horse
7. 買賣 $^{\varsigma}$mái mái^{2} buy and sell; to trade; business
8. 使得 ^{c}shaitak$_{\supset}$ can be used; serviceable; will do
9. 現賣 ín^{2} mái^{2} cash sale
10. 翻嚟 $_{c}$fán$_{\varsigma}$lai come back here
11. 翻嚟先 $_{c}$fán$_{\varsigma}$lai $_{c}$sín come back here first
12. 大姊 tái^{2} ^{c}tsz the eldest sister
13. 第一 tai^{2}yat$_{\supset}$ first; No. 1; the best
14. 出賣 ch'ut$_{\supset}$mái^{2} for sale
15. 襪帶（條） mat$_{2}$tái$^{\supset}$ ($_{\varsigma}$t'iú) garters
16. 第一部 tai^{2}yat$_{\supset}$ pò^{2} first volume; Vol. I
17. 好翻 ^{c}hò$_{c}$fán get well again; be reconciled
18. 俾翻 ^{c}péi$_{c}$fán give back
19. 翻去 $_{c}$fán hui$^{\supset}$ go back; return
20. 上課 shéung^{2} fo$^{\supset}$ to go to class
21. 佢要請你 $^{\varsigma}$k'ui iú$^{\supset}$ ^{c}ts'eng $^{\varsigma}$néi he wants to invite you
22. 你話唔係嗎？ $^{\varsigma}$néi wá^{2} $_{\varsigma}$m hai^{2} má$^{\supset}$? here you are!
23. 請教 ^{c}ts'eng káu$^{\supset}$ may I ask? to ask for instruction
24. 我同佢買 $^{\varsigma}$ngo $_{\varsigma}$t'ung $^{\varsigma}$k'ui $^{\varsigma}$mái I bought it from him
25. 我唔知你嘅意思係點呢 $^{\varsigma}$ngo $_{\varsigma}$m $_{c}$chí $^{\varsigma}$néike$^{\supset}$ í$^{\supset}$-sz$^{\supset}$ hai^{2} ^{c}tím $_{c}$ni I don't know what your opinion is; I wonder what you think about that
26. 我同佢賣 $^{\varsigma}$ngo $_{\varsigma}$t'ung $^{\varsigma}$k'ui mái^{2} I sold it for him
27. 第一課 Tai^{2}yat$_{\supset}$ Fo$^{\supset}$ Lesson One
28. 亞妹(個) á$^{\supset}$ ^{c}múi (ko$^{\supset}$) little sister
29. 整翻好 ^{c}ching $_{c}$fán ^{c}hò make it good again
30. 上馬 $^{\varsigma}$shéung $^{\varsigma}$má mount a horse
31. 第二朝 tai^{2}í^{2} $_{c}$chiú next morning
32. 唔使 $_{\varsigma}$m ^{c}shai no need

33. 唔使咁多 ꜀m ꜂shai kòm꜄ ꜀to no need to have so much

34. 冇第二個 ꜃mò tai^{2}í^2 ko꜄ no other one

35. 唔肯使錢 ꜀m ꜂hang ꜂shai ꜂ts'ín not willing to spend money

36. 一隻馬 yat꜆chek꜆ ꜃má one horse (783)

LESSON PROPER

1.

有	一個	大佬	同	佢嘅
꜃Yau	yat꜆ko꜄	tái^2꜂lò	꜀t'ung	꜃k'uike꜄
There was	an	elder brother	to	his

亞妹	講:
á꜄꜂múi	꜂kong:
younger sister	said:

2.

「我	現在	要	翻去	中國.
"꜃Ngo	ín^{2}tsoi^2	iú꜄	꜀fánhui꜄	꜀Chungkwok꜆.
"I	now	want	to go back to	China.

3.

你	愛	乜野	中國嘅	物件	呢?
꜃Néi	oi꜄	mat꜆꜃ye	꜀Chungkwok꜆ke꜄	mat$_2$꜂kín	꜀ne?
You	want	any	Chinese	thing	—?

4.

如果	你	要,	請	你	同	我	講,
꜀Ü꜂kwo	꜃néi	iú꜄,	꜂ts'eng	꜃néi	꜀t'ung	꜃ngo	꜂kong,
If	you	want,	please	you	to	me	tell,

我	要	買嚟	俾	你.」
꜃ngo	iú꜄	꜃mái꜀lai	꜂péi	꜃néi."
I	shall	buy	give	you."

5.

妹妹	話	佢	要	一隻	馬.
꜂Múi꜂múi	wá^2	꜃k'ui	iú꜄	yat꜆chek꜆	꜃má.
Younger sister	said	she	wanted	a	horse.

6.

大佬	話:	「噉	大嘅	物件,	我
Tái^2꜂lò	wá^2:	"꜂Kòm	tái^{2}ke꜄	mat$_2$꜂kín,	꜃ngo
Elder brother	said:	"Such	big	thing,	I

點樣	帶得	翻嚟	呢？」
ᶜtím ᶜyéung	tái' tak꜆	꜀fán꜀lai	꜀ne ?"
how	to bring	back	— ?"

7.

妹妹	話：	「如果	你	肯	買
ᶜMúi ᶜmúi	wá^2:	"꜀Ü ᶜkwo	ᶜnéi	ᶜhang	ᶜmái
Younger sister	said:	"If	you	willing	to buy

俾	我，	你	唔噲	騎	佢	翻嚟	嗎？」
ᶜpéi	ᶜngo,	ᶜnéi	꜀m ᶜúi	꜀k'é	ᶜk'ui	꜀fán꜀lai	má' ?"
give	me,	you	can't	ride	it	back	— ?"

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. There was an elder brother who said to his younger sister:
2. "I am now going back to China.
3. Is there anything you want from China?
4. If there is anything you want, please let me know, I shall get it for you."
5. His sister said that she would like to have a horse.
6. The elder brother said: "How can I bring back such a big thing?"
7. Younger sister replied: "If you are willing to let me have it, why couldn't you ride it home?"

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

37. 一匹馬 yat꜆p'at꜆ ᶜmá one horse
38. 請坐 ᶜts'eng ᶜts'o please sit down
39. 請坐吓先 ᶜts'eng ᶜts'o ᶜhà ꜀sín please sit down first
40. 唔該你坐吓先 ꜀m꜀koi ᶜnéi ᶜts'o ᶜhá ꜀sín same
41. 唔該你同我做 ꜀m꜀koi ᶜnéi ꜀t'ung ᶜngo tsò^2 please do it for me
42. 請話俾佢知 ᶜts'eng wá^2 ᶜpéi ᶜk'ui ꜀chí please tell him about it
43. 再賣 tsoi' mái^2 resell
44. 唔肯食 ꜀m ᶜhang shik꜆ refuse to eat
45. 騎馬 ꜀k'é ᶜmá ride on a horse
46. 騎上去 ꜀k'é shéung^{2}hui' ride on the top of it
47. 第二 tai^{2}í^2 second; No. 2
48. 二妹 í^2 ꜀múi second younger sister
49. 賣出 mái^{2}ch'ut꜆ sell
50. 送翻去 sung' ꜀fánhui' send back

51. 姊妹(個) ᶜtszmúi² (ko³) sisters (elder and younger sisters)
52. 坐埋 ᶜts'o ꜀mai sit closer together
53. 坐喺呢處 ᶜts'o ᶜhai ꜀nishü³ sit down here
54. 坐好好 ᶜts'o ᶜhò ᶜhò sit properly
55. 妹仔(個) ꜀múi ᶜtsai (ko³) slave girl
56. 賣咗 mái² ᶜcho sold
57. 買空賣空 ᶜmái ꜀hung mái² ꜀hung speculate for differences
58. 擰翻去 ꜀ning ꜀fánhui³ take back
59. 唔該 ꜀m꜀koi thank you; I beg your pardon
60. 呢!呢! ꜀ne! ꜀ne! there! there!
61. 唔肯 ꜀m ᶜhang unwilling
62. 聲帶 ꜀sheng tái³ vocal cords
63. 等我翻嚟 ᶜtang ᶜngo ꜀fán꜀lai wait till I come back
64. 乜野呢? mat꜁ ᶜye ꜀ne? what is it?
65. 第幾? tai² ᶜkéi? what is the number?
66. 幾點鐘呢? ᶜkéi ᶜtím꜀chung ꜀ni? what time is it?
67. 第幾個? tai² ᶜkéi ko³? which one (of them)?
68. 肯唔肯? ᶜhang ꜀m ᶜhang? willing or not?
69. 肯俾 ᶜhang ᶜpéi willing to give
70. 肯使錢 ᶜhang ᶜshai ᶜts'ín willing to spend money
71. 細妹(個) sai³ ᶜmúi (ko³) younger sister
72. 妹妹(個) ᶜmúi ᶜmúi (ko³) younger sister (819)

LESSON 13

VOCABULARY

1. 歲 sui³ age (of a person).
2. 曾 ꜀ts'ang already; past; have or has done.
3. 約 yéuk꜀ arrange; agree to; promise; make an appointment; agreement; contract; treaty. [make.
4. 為 ꜀wai to be; to do; to
5. 可 ᶜho can; may; possible.
6. 比 ᶜpéi compare with.
7. 較 káu³ compare with.
8. 左 ᶜtso the left hand side.
9. 右 yau² the right hand side.
10. 重 chung² more (comparative); still; important.
11. 未 méi² not yet.
12. 所 ᶜsho a place; that which; what (that or those which); the thing or things that.
13. 倒 ᶜtò sign of the past tense or the potential mood; action accomplished.

14. 停 t'ing stop; cease; bring to a stop.

15. 止 chí stop; cease; bring to a stop; only.

16. 想 séung think; expect.

17. 諗 nam think over; consider.

18. 啱 ngám suitable; fit; right; correct; just.

19. 以 í to use.

You now know 271 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 以上 íshéung above; onwards; more than
2. 十文以上 shap man í-shéung more than ten dollars
3. 所有 sho yau all (even to the minutest particle)
4. 想入非非 séung yap féi féi allow the fancy to run wild
5. 重有冇? chung yau mò? anything else?
6. 重有乜野冇? chung yau mat ye mò? same
7. 為人 wai yan to be a man; a man's character or behaviour
8. 以下 íhá below; under; the following
9. 以外 í-ngoi besides; other than
10. 重好 chung hò better; preferable
11. 可以 ho í can; may; possible; it will do
12. 想唔出 séung mch'ut cannot recall it
13. 比較細粒 péikáu sai nap comparatively smaller (said of things as beads, grains, drops, etc.)
14. 古仔比較多 kú tsai péikáu to to have more stories to tell
15. 比較 péikáu compare with
16. 所差嘅 sho ch'éke the difference is
17. 唔想講 m séung kong do not wish to talk about it
18. 可見 ho-kín evidently; apparently
19. 啱啱 ngám ngám exactly; just (adverb)
20. 得倒 tak tò get; acquire; got; acquired
21. 未曾睇見 méi ts'ang t'ai-kín have never seen it
22. 未曾 méi ts'ang have not yet

23. 佢重未嚟 ʿkʿui chungˀ méiˀ ˛lai he has not come yet

24. 你幾多歲？ ʿnéi ʿkéi˛to suiʾ? how old are you ?

25. 咁啱！ kòmʾ ˛ngám! how opportune!

26. 我重未食早餐 ʿngo chungˀ méiˀ shikˏ ʿtsò˳tsʿán I have not yet had my breakfast

27. 重要 chungˀiúʾ important

28. 重要嘅人物（個） chungˀiúʾ-keʾ ˛yanmatˏ (koʾ) important person

29. 好嗎？ ʿhò máʾ? is it good? will that do ?

30. 啱啱係噉樣 ˳ngám˳ngám haiˀ ʿkòm ʿyéung it is just so

31. 所請嘅工人 ʿsho ʿtsʿengkeʾ ˛kung˛yan labourers who are engaged, the

32. 左便 ʿtso pínˀ left (side)

33. 左右 ʿtso yauˀ left and right; nearly; about

34. 可愛 ʿho oiʾ lovely

35. 未必係啱 méiˀpítˏ haiˀ ˳ngám may not be correct

36. 未必係噉 méiˀpítˏ haiˀ ʿkòm may not be so

37. 新約 ˛San Yéukˏ New Testament

38. 未必 méiˀpítˏ not certain; perhaps not

39. 未便 méiˀ pínˀ not convenient to do so; not ready

40. 唔止 ˛m ʿchí not only; more than

(859)

LESSON PROPER

1\. 你嘅 朋友 係 幾 歲？
ʿNéikeʾ ˛pʿang ʿyau haiˀ ʿkéi suiʾ ?
Your friend is how old ?

2\. 你嘅 朋友 李 先生 係 幾 歲？
ʿNéikeʾ ˛pʿang ʿyau ʿLéi ˛Sín˛sháng haiˀ ʿkéi suiʾ ?
Your friend Lei Mr. is how old?

3\. 你 睇 佢 係 幾多 歲 呢？
ʿNéi ʿtʿai ʿkʿui haiˀ ʿkéi˛to suiʾ ˛ne ?
You think he is how old — ?

4\. 你 睇 我嘅 朋友 李 先生 係
ʿNéi ʿtʿai ʿngokeʾ ˛pʿang ʿyau ʿLéi ˛Sín˛sháng haiˀ
You think my friend Lei Mr. is

幾多　歲　呢？ 5. 我　睇　佢　係　比　你　大.
ᶜkéi꜀to suiᵓ ꜀ne?　ᶝNgo ᶜtʻai ᶝkʻui hai^2 ᶜpéi ᶝnéi tái^2.
how old —?　I think he is than you older.

6. 我　想　佢　唔　比　我　大.
ᶝNgo ᶜséung ᶝkʻui ꜁m ᶜpéi ᶝngo tái^2.
I think he is not than I older.

7. 佢　大約　係　二十　歲.
ᶝKʻui tái^{2}yéukₒ hai^2 í^{2}shap$_2$ suiᵓ.
He about is twenty years.

8. 佢　唔止　二十　歲　喇.
ᶝKʻui ꜁mᶜchí í^{2}shap$_2$ suiᵓ ꜀lá.
He more than twenty years —.

9. 佢　重　未有　二十　歲.　10. 如果　佢
ᶝKʻui chung^2 méi^{2}ᶝyau í^{2}shap$_2$ suiᵓ.　꜁Üᶜkwo ᶝkʻui
He still not yet twenty years.　If he

係　十九　歲，佢　就　同　我　一樣　大.
hai^2 shap$_2$ᶜkau suiᵓ, ᶝkʻui tsau^2 ꜁tʻung ᶝngo yatᵓyéung^2 tái^2.
is nineteen years, he then as I same old.

11. 如果　佢　係　二十　歲，佢　就　比　我
꜁Üᶜkwo ᶝkʻui hai^2 í^{2}shap$_2$ suiᵓ, ᶝkʻui tsau^2 ᶜpéi ᶝngo
If he is twenty years, he then than I

大　一　歲.　12. 我　想　李　先生
tái^2 yatᵓ suiᵓ.　ᶝNgo ᶜséung ᶝLéi ꜀Sín꜀sháng
older one year.　I think Lei Mr.

係　一個　二十　左右嘅　人.
hai^2 yatᵓkoᵓ í^{2}shap$_2$ ᶜtso-yau^{2}keᵓ ꜁yan.
is a twenty something man.

13. 我　都　想　佢　係　一個　二十　左右嘅　人.
ᶝNgo ₒtò ᶜséung ᶝkʻui hai^2 yatᵓkoᵓ í^{2}shap$_2$ ᶜtso-yau^{2}keᵓ ꜁yan.
I also think he is a twenty something man.

14. 我　以為　我哋　所　想嘅　係　啱嘅.
ᶝNgo ᶝí꜁wai ᶝngotéi^2 ᶜsho ᶜséungkeᵓ hai^2 ₒngámkeᵓ.
I think we what thought is right.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. How old is your friend?
2. How old is your friend Mr. Lei?
3. How old do you think he is?
4. How old do you think my friend Mr. Lei is?
5. I think he is older than you.
6. I think he is not older than I.
7. He is about twenty years old.
8. He is over twenty years of age.
9. He is not yet twenty.
10. If he is nineteen, he is of the same age as I.
11. If he is twenty, then he is a year older than I.
12. I think Mr. Lei is about twenty years old.
13. I think he is about twenty also.
14. I think we are correct in our opinions.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

41. 可憐佢 ᶜho꜀lín ᶜk'ui to have pity on him
42. 唔止咁多 ꜀m ᶜchí kòm˒ ꜀to not so few only
43. 唔多啱 ꜀m ꜀to ₒngám not quite right
44. 未到 méi² tò˒ not yet arrived
45. 佢未必肯俾翻 ᶜk'ui méi² pít˒ ᶜhang ᶜpéi ꜀fán perhaps he is not willing to give it back
46. 可憐 ᶜho꜀lín pitiful; to pity
47. 地方比較大 téi²꜀fong ᶜpéi-káu˒ tái² the place is comparatively bigger
48. 可憐嘅人 ᶜho꜀línke˒ ꜀yan poor fellow
49. 會所 úi²ᶜsho place of meeting; assembly hall
50. 大約 tái²yéukₒ probably; about; nearly
51. 以為 ᶜí꜀wai to regard as; take it to be; consider as; think
52. 右便 yau² pín² right hand side
53. 重未搵倒工做 chung² méi² ᶜwan ᶜtò ꜀kung tsò² still can't find a job
54. 重未買倒 chung² méi² ᶜmái-ᶜtò still can't get it (as in the market)
55. 重要搵 chung² iú˒ ᶜwan still have to look for it
56. 重未曾 chung² méi² ꜀ts'ang still not yet
57. 重未搵倒 chung² méi² ᶜwan-ᶜtò still not yet found
58. 重唔肯去 chung² ꜀m ᶜhang hui˒ still not willing to go
59. 重未翻嚟 chung² méi² ꜀fán ꜀lai still not yet coming back

60. 停止 ꜀t'ing ᶜchí stop

61. 停工 ꜀t'ing ꜀kung stop work

62. 重有 chungᵓ ᶜyau there is still; more; furthermore

63. 所以 ᶜsho ᶜí therefore

64. 想吓 ᶜséung ᶜhá think it over

65. 諗吓 ᶜnam ᶜhá same

66. 所請嘅人 ᶜsho ᶜts'engkeᵓ ꜀yan those who are invited

67. 佢所喜歡嘅人 ᶜk'ui ᶜsho ᶜhéi꜀fúnkeᵓ ꜀yan those whom he likes

68. 空想 ꜀hung ᶜséung vain, empty thoughts

69. 所羡慕嘅 ᶜsho sínᵓmòᵓkeᵓ what one admires

70. 所食嘅 ᶜsho shik꜆keᵓ what has been eaten

71. 所送俾佢嘅 ᶜsho sungᵓ ᶜpéi ᶜk'ui keᵓ what has been given to him

72. 所做嘅事 ᶜsho tsòᵓkeᵓ szᵓ what has been done

73. 所搵倒嘅野 ᶜsho ᶜwan ᶜtòkeᵓ ᶜye what has been found

74. 所傾嘅 ᶜsho ꜀k'ingkeᵓ what has been talked about

75. 所想嘅 ᶜsho ᶜséungkeᵓ what has been thought of

76. 所寫嘅 ᶜsho ᶜsekeᵓ what has been written

77. 所買嘅 ᶜsho ᶜmáikeᵓ what has been bought

78. 所知嘅 ᶜsho ꜀chíkeᵓ what is known

79. 所有嘅野 ᶜsho ᶜyaukeᵓ ᶜye whatever there was

80. 我所有嘅野 ᶜngo ᶜsho ᶜyau-keᵓ ᶜye whatever I have (899)

LESSON 14

VOCABULARY

1. 幹 kònᵓ affair; business.
2. 卷 ᶜkün a book; a major division of a literary work.
3. 管 ᶜkún control; govern; manage; rule over; pipe; tube.
4. 過 kwoᵓ cross over; pass; pass through or by; sign of the past or perfect tense.
5. 容 ꜀yung easy.
6. 易 iᵓ easy.
7. 少 ᶜshiú few; seldom; deficient in.
8. 誼 iᵓ friendship.
9. 真 ꜀chan genuine; real; true.
10. 聽 ꜀t'eng hear; listen.
11. 識 shik꜆ know; recognize.

12. 閒 ꜀hán leisure; free (disengaged); not busy.

13. 解 ᶜkái loosen; explain.

14. 而 ꜁í moreover; besides.

15. 且 ᶜch‘e moreover; besides.

16. 自 tsz^{2} oneself; private; personally.

17. 己 ᶜkéi oneself.

18. 今 ꜀kam at present; now; at this time.

19. 私 ꜀sz private; privately.

20. 日 yat꜆ sun; day.

21. 太 t‘aiˀ too (over; more than enough) term of respect, used in titles.

22. 年 (-) ꜁nín (-) year.

You now know 293 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 事幹(件) sz^{2}kònˀ (kín^{2}) affair; business
2. 過咗幾年 kwoˀ ᶜcho ᶜkéi ꜁nín after some years
3. 而且 ꜁íᶜch‘e also; besides; moreover; in addition
4. 年會 ꜁nín ᶜúi annual meeting
5. 年頭 ꜁nín ᶜt‘au beginning of the year
6. 好過 ᶜhò kwoˀ better than
7. 重好過 chung^{2}ᶜhò kwoˀ same
8. 生日 ꜀shángyat꜇ birthday
9. 食自己 shik꜇ tsz^{2}ᶜkéi board oneself
10. 卷一 ᶜKün Yat꜆ Book I
11. 聽得見 ꜀t‘engtak꜆ kínˀ can hear
12. 聽唔見 ꜀t‘eng ꜁m kínˀ cannot hear
13. 得過且過 tak꜆ kwoˀ ᶜch‘e kwoˀ carry on with what one has
14. 做生日 tsò^{2} ꜀shángyat꜇ to celebrate a birthday
15. 多少 ꜀toᶜshiú a certain quantity; some; how many; how much
16. 常識 ꜁shéung shik꜆ common sense; general knowledge
17. 比較少 ᶜpéikáuˀ ᶜshiú comparatively less
18. 日子 yat꜇ ᶜtsz date; day
19. 日頭 yat꜇ ᶜt‘au daytime
20. 再做過 tsoiˀ tsò^{2} kwoˀ do it over once more
21. 唔識 ꜁m shik꜆ do not know
22. 唔識佢 ꜁m shik꜆ ᶜk‘ui do not know him
23. 做過 tsò^{2}kwoˀ done
24. 容易 ꜁yungí^{2} easy
25. 太過 t‘áiˀkwoˀ excessive; beyond the limit; to go too far

26. 見識 kínʾshik꜂ experience; knowledge

27. 講解 ʿkongʿkái explain; demonstrate

28. 而家得閒 ꜁í꜀ká tak꜂꜁hán free now

29. 得閒 tak꜂꜁hán free; leisure

30. 自從 tsz^{2}꜁tsʻung from a certain time past till now; since

31. 家私(件) ꜀ká꜀sz (kín^{2}) furniture (as chairs, beds, etc.)

32. 而家去 ꜁í꜀ká huiʾ go now

33. 閒話 ꜁hán wá^{2} gossip; idle talk

34. 半日 púnʾ yat꜂ half a day

35. 未去過 méi^{2} huiʾkwoʾ have never been to (said of a place)

36. 未見 méi^{2} kínʾkwoʾ have never seen it

37. 未想過 méi^{2} ʿséungkwoʾ have never thought of it; unexpected

38. 而家有 ꜁í ꜀ká ˤyau to have in hand

39. 聽見 ꜀tʻengkínʾ hear; heard

40. 自己聽 tsz^{2}ʿkéi ꜀tʻeng hear oneself

41. 聽得好多 ꜀tʻengtak꜂ ʿhò ꜀to heard a lot about it

42. 你自己聽 ˤnéi tsz^{2}ʿkéi ꜀tʻeng listen to it yourself

43. 聽講 ꜀tʻengʿkong hearsay

44. 太子 tʻaiʾʿtsz heir-apparent

45. 佢今年幾大? ˤkʻui ꜀kam ʿnín ʿkéi tái^{2}? how old is he this year? (944)

LESSON PROPER

1.

你	識得	林	一	東	先生	嗎?
ˤNéi	shik꜂tak꜂	꜁Lam	Yat꜂	꜀Tung	꜀Sín꜀sháng	máʾ?
You	know	Lam	Yat	Tung	Mr.	—?

2.

林	一	東	先生	係	你嘅	朋友	嗎?
꜁Lam	Yat꜂	꜀Tung	꜀Sín꜀sháng	hai^{2}	ˤnéikeʾ	꜁pʻangˤyau	máʾ?
Lam	Yat	Tung	Mr.	is	your	friend	—?

3.

我	識得	佢.	佢	係	我嘅	多	年嘅	好
ˤNgo	shik꜂tak꜂	ˤkʻui.	ˤKʻui	hai^{2}	ˤngokeʾ	꜀to	꜁nínkeʾ	ʿhò
I	know	him.	He	is	my	many	years	good

朋友.	4. 而且,	佢	又	係	我嘅	同學.
꜁pʻangˤyau.	꜁íʿchʻe,	ˤkʻui	yau^{2}	hai^{2}	ˤngokeʾ	꜁tʻunghok꜂.
friend.	Besides, he		also	was	my	schoolmate.

5. 佢	同	李	為	國	先生嘅	友誼
ᶜK‘ui	꜀t‘ung	ᶜLéi	꜀Wai	Kwok꜄	꜀Sín shángkeᵓ	ᶜyauí2
He	with	Lei	Wai	Kwok	Mr’s	friendship

係	點樣？	6. 我	睇	佢哋嘅	朋情
hai2	ᶜtím ᶜyéung ?	ᶜNgo	ᶜt‘ai	ᶜk‘uitéi2keᵓ	꜀p‘ang꜀ts‘ing
is	how ?	I	think	their	friendship

唔	係	幾	好.	7. 林	先生	係	一個
꜀m	hai2	ᶜkéi	ᶜhò.	꜀Lam	꜀Sín꜀sháng	hai2	yat꜂koᵓ
not	is	very	good.	Lam	Mr.	is	a

好	中意	講說話嘅	人.
ᶜhò	꜀chungíᵓ	ᶜkongshüt꜄wá2keᵓ	꜀yan.
very much	like	talking	man.

8. 佢	又	係	一個	好	中意	管
ᶜK‘ui	yau2	hai2	yat꜂koᵓ	ᶜhò	꜀chungíᵓ	ᶜkún
He	also	is	a	very much	like	to mind

閒事嘅	人.	9. 李	先生	係
꜀hánsz2keᵓ	꜀yan.	ᶜLéi	꜀Sín꜀sháng	hai2
other people’s business	man.	Lei	Mr.	is

一個	唔	十分	中意	講說話嘅	人.
yat꜂koᵓ	꜀m	shap꜊꜀fan	꜀chungíᵓ	ᶜkongshüt꜄wá2keᵓ	꜀yan.
one	not	very much	like	talking	man.

10. 佢	好	少	同	人家	傾偈.
ᶜK‘ui	ᶜhò	ᶜshiú	꜀t‘ung	꜀yan꜀ká	꜀k‘ingᶜkai.
He	very	seldom	to	others	speaks.

11. 佢	又	係	一個	自私嘅	人.
ᶜK‘ui	yau2	hai2	yat꜂koᵓ	tsz2꜀szkeᵓ	꜀yan.
He	also	is	a	selfish	man.

12. 林	先生	時常	管	李	先生嘅
꜀Lam	꜀Sín꜀sháng	꜀shí꜀shéung	ᶜkún	ᶜLéi	꜀Sín꜀shángkeᵓ
Lam	Mr.	always	interfere	Lei	Mr’s

閒事.	13. 有	一	日	李	先生
꜀hánsz2.	ᶜYau	yat꜂	yat꜊	ᶜLéi	꜀Sín꜀sháng
private affairs.	There was	one	day	Lei	Mr.

同	林	先生	講:	「林	先生,	我
꜀t'ung	꜀Lam	꜀Sín꜀sháng	꜂kong:	"꜀Lam	꜀Sín꜀sháng,	꜂ngo
to	Lam	Mr.	said:	"Lam	Mr.,	I

請	你	唔好	管	我嘅	事幹.	點解
꜂ts'eng	꜂néi	꜀m꜂hò	꜂kún	꜂ngoke꜄	sz꜄kon꜄.	꜂Tím꜂kái
asked	you	not	to mind	my	affairs.	Why

你	唔	聽	我嘅	話,	你	真	係	太過
꜂néi	꜀m	꜀t'eng	꜂ngoke꜄	꜂wá,	꜂néi	꜀chan	hai꜄	t'ái꜄kwo꜄
you	not	listen to	my	words,	you	really	are	too

唔好.	我	唔	要	你	做	我嘅	朋友	喇」.
꜀m꜂hò.	꜂Ngo	꜀m	iú꜄	꜂néi	tsò꜄	꜂ngoke꜄	꜀p'ang꜂yau	꜀lá."
bad.	I	don't	want	you	to be	my	friend	—."

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Do you know Mr. Lam Yat Tung?
2. Is Mr. Lam Yat Tung your friend?
3. I know him. He has been my good friend for many years.
4. He was also my schoolmate.
5. Is he very friendly with Mr. Lei Wai Kwok?
6. I think they are not very friendly.
7. Mr. Lam is talkative.
8. He likes to mind other people's business also.
9. Mr. Lei does not like to talk much.
10. He seldom speaks to others.
11. Besides, he is selfish.
12. Mr. Lam always likes to interfere with Mr. Lei's affairs.
13. One day, Mr. Lei said to Mr. Lam: "Mr. Lam, it's very bad on your part to mind my affairs after my telling you not to do so. I, therefore, do not wish to have you as my friend any more."

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

46. 知己朋友(個) ꜀chí꜂kéi ꜀p'ang꜂yau (ko꜄) intimate friend
47. 日本 Yat꜆꜂pún Japan
48. 日本人(個) Yat꜆꜂pún ꜀yan (ko꜄) Japanese
49. 日文 Yat꜆ ꜀man Japanese language
50. 見識吓 kín꜄shik꜆ ꜂há just to gain an experience
51. 識得 shik꜆tak꜆ know; understand
52. 舊年 kau꜄ ꜀nín last year
53. 學識 hok꜆shik꜆ learning; acquired knowledge

54. 聽埋佢嘅古仔 ꜀tʻeng꜁mái ꜃kʻuike꜄ ꜂kú꜂tsai listen until he has finished his story

55. 愛人如己 oi꜄ ꜁yan ꜁ü ꜂kéi love one's neighbour as oneself

56. 好日子 ꜂hò yat꜇꜂tsz lucky day

57. 整過 ꜂ching kwo꜄ make it again; do it over again

58. 管人哋嘅閒事 ꜂kún ꜁yantéi꜅-ke꜄꜁hán sz꜅ mind other people's affair

59. 而且我得閒 ꜁í꜂chʻe ꜃ngo tak꜆꜁hán moreover, I am free

60. 而且你嘅錢多過佢 ꜁í꜂chʻe ꜃néike꜄ ꜂tsʻín ꜀to kwo꜄ ꜃kʻui moreover, you are richer than he

61. 年幾 ꜁nín ꜂kéi more than a year

62. 十零年 shap꜇ ꜁leng ꜁nín more than ten years

63. 太太 Tʻai꜄꜂tʻai Mrs; Madame

64. 陳太 ꜁Chʻan ꜂Tʻai Mrs Chʻan

65. 出年 chʻut꜆ ꜂nín next year

66. 新年 ꜀san ꜂nín new year

67. 未曾聽見 méi꜅꜁tsʻang ꜀tʻeng-kín꜄ never heard

68. 而家 ꜁í꜀ká now; this moment

69. 聽話 ꜀tʻengwá꜅ obedient

70. 老太爺 ꜃Lò Tʻai꜄꜁ye Old Gentleman (term of respect to the elderly head of the family)

71. 老太 ꜃Lò ꜂Tʻai Old Lady (term of respect)

72. 一日 yat꜆ yat꜇ one day

73. 多一日 ꜀to yat꜆ yat꜇ one more day

74. 自己 tsz꜅꜂kéi oneself

75. 我哋自己 ꜃ngotéi꜅ tsz꜅꜂kéi ourselves

76. 過時 kwo꜄ ꜁shí out-of-date; old-fashioned

77. 自己嘅 tsz꜅꜂kéike꜄ own (possessive)

78. 自己嘅事 tsz꜅꜂kéike꜄ sz꜅ own affair

79. 過年 kwo꜄ ꜁nín pass the New Year

80. 過去 kwo꜄hui꜄ past; to pass

81. 過去同而家 kwo꜄hui꜄ ꜁tʻung ꜁í꜀ká past and present

82. 筆管(枝) pat꜆꜂kún (꜀chí) penholder

83. 所去過嘅地方 ꜂sho hui꜄-kwo꜄ke꜄ téi꜅꜀fong the places one has been to

84. 私家 ꜀sz꜀ká private; personal

85. 私人 ꜀sz꜁yan same

86. 私事(件) ꜀sz sz꜅ (kín꜅) private affair

87. 私人嘅事(件) ꜀sz꜁yanke꜄ sz꜅ (kín꜅) same

88. 唔少 ꜁m ꜂shiú quite a good many

89. 再讀過 tsoi꜄ tuk꜇ kwo꜄ read it again (aloud)

90. 再睇過 tsoi꜄ ꜂t'ai kwo꜄ read it again (silently)

91. 再諗過 tsoi꜄ ꜃nam kwo꜄ reconsider

92. 睇過 ꜂t'aikwo꜄ saw; seen; read over

93. 見過 kín꜄kwo꜄ saw; seen

94. 搵過 ꜂wankwo꜄ searched

(993)

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95. 自爱 tsz꜅oi꜄ self-esteem

96. 自私 tsz꜅꜀sz selfish

97. 走私 ꜂tsau꜀sz smuggle

98. 走私嘅人(個) ꜂tsau꜀szke꜄ ꜁yan (ko꜄) smuggler

99. 太空 t'ai꜄꜀hung space

100. 太空狗(隻) t'ai꜄꜀hung ꜂kau (chek꜆) space dog

101. 太空人(個) t'ai꜄꜀hung ꜁yan (ko꜄) spaceman

102. 使得好少錢 ꜂shaitak꜆ ꜂hò ꜂shiú ꜂ts'ín to spend very little money

103. 管事(個) ꜂kúnsz꜅ (ko꜄) steward

104. 管家(個) ꜂kún꜀ká (ko꜄) steward; butler

105. 有多少 ꜃yau ꜀to꜂shiú there are some

106. 佢哋自己 ꜃k'uitéi꜅ tsz꜅꜂kéi themselves

107. 過去嘅事 kwo꜄hui꜄ke꜄ sz꜅ things of the past

108. 想過 ꜂séung kwo꜄ think it over; consider

109. 諗過 ꜃nam kwo꜄ same

110. 先幾日 ꜀sín ꜂kéi yat꜇ some days ago

111. 今朝 ꜀kám ꜀chiú this morning

112. 今年 ꜀kam ꜂nín this year

113. 今日 ꜀kamyat꜇ today

114. 今物 ꜀kammat꜇ today

115. 聽日 ꜀t'ingyat꜇ tomorrow

116. 聽朝 ꜀t'ing ꜀chiú tomorrow morning

117. 太早 t'ai꜄ ꜂tsò too early

118. 太好 t'ai꜄ ꜂hò too good

119. 太少 t'ai꜄ ꜂shiú too little

120. 太多 t'ai꜄ ꜀to too many; too much; excessive

121. 太過自私 t'ai꜄kwo꜄ tsz꜅꜀sz too selfish

222. 過意唔去 kwo꜄í꜄ ꜁m hui꜄ uneasy in mind; to feel sorry

123. 聽得嚟 ꜀t'engtak꜆꜁lai understand; can hear

124. 聽得出 ꜀t'engtak꜆ch'ut꜆ same

125. 好閒 ꜂hò꜁hán unimportant; insignificant

126. 水管(條) ꜂shui ꜂kún (꜁t'iú) water pipe

127. 所聽嘅 ᶜsho ꜀t'engke᾽ what has been heard

128. 所見過嘅 ᶜsho kín᾽kwo᾽ke᾽ what has been seen

129. 點解? ᶜtím ᶜkái? what is the meaning? why?

130. 今日係乜野日子? ꜀kam-yat₂ hai² mat₂ ᶜye yat₂-ᶜtsz? what is today's date?

131. 佢三十歲嗰時 ᶜk'ui ꜀sám-shap₂ sui᾽ ᶜko ꜁shí when he was 30

132. 你做得嚟嗎? ᶜnéi tsò²tak₂-꜁lai má᾽? will you do it?

133. 氣管(條) héi᾽ᶜkún (꜁t'iú) windpipe

134. 年年 ꜁nín꜁nín yearly; year by year (1033)

LESSON 15

VOCABULARY

1. 排 ꜁p'ái arrange; to place in order; a row; a line.
2. 色 shik₂ a colour.
3. 喂 wai᾽ to feed.
4. 吖 ꜀á a final particle (interrogative, emphatic, or merely euphonic).
5. 喂 ᶜwai! hello!
6. 法 fát₀ method; way; means; used in transliterating.
7. 錯 ts'o᾽ mistake; error; wrong.
8. 不 pat₂ not; do not.
9. 緣 ꜁ün reason; cause.
10. 故 kú᾽ reason; cause.
11. 位(個) ᶜwai (ko᾽) seat (a place where one sits in an office, a school, a bus, a boat, etc.).
12. 回 ꜁úi a time; occasion.
13. 黃 ꜁wong yellow; the surname Wong.

You now know 306 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 學位(個) hok₂ᶜwai (ko᾽) academic degree
2. 回話 ꜁úiᶜwá an answer (verbally)
3. 法學士 fát₀ hok₂sz² Bachelor of Laws
4. 大錯 tái² ts'o᾽ big mistake
5. 緣故(個) ꜁ünkú᾽ (ko᾽) cause; reason
6. 緣因(個) ꜁ün꜀yan (ko᾽) same
7. 色水 shik₂ᶜshui colour (generally applied to the colour of printed cottons, etc.)

8. 想法唔同 ꜂séungfát˳ ꜀m ꜀tʻung different ways of thinking

9. 錯字（個）tsʻo꜄ tsz꜄ (ko꜄) errata (error in writing or printing)

10. 一回事 yat꜄ ꜀úi sz꜄ an event

11. 喂細蚊仔 wai꜄ sai꜄ ˳man ꜂tsai to feed a baby

12. 頭一位 ꜀tʻau yat꜄ ꜂wai the first seat

13. 頭等位 ꜀tʻau ꜂tang ꜂wai first class seat

14. 頭一回 ꜀tʻau yat꜄ ꜀úi the first time

15. 法國 Fát˳kwok˳ France

16. 法國人（個）Fát˳kwok˳ ꜀yan (ko꜄) Frenchman

17. 法文 Fát˳ ꜀man French language

18. 金色 ˳kam shik꜄ gold colour

19. 有位 ꜂yau ꜂wai to have a seat or seats (e.g. in a school, a bus, a boat, etc.)

20. 黃金 ꜀wong꜀kam gold

21. 幾多位？ ꜂kéi ꜀to ꜂wai? how many persons (said of visitors, customers)?

22. 金本位 ˳kam ꜂pún ꜂wai gold standard

23. 幾回 ꜂kéi ꜀úi how many times? several times

24. 故意 kú꜄í꜄ intentionally; purposely; wilful

25. 回教 ꜀Úikáu꜄ Islam (the Mohammedan religion)

26. 做錯 tsò꜄ tsʻo꜄ make a mistake (in doing anything)

27. 講錯 ꜂kong tsʻo꜄ make a mistake in speaking; a slip of the tongue

28. 寫錯 ꜂se tsʻo꜄ make a mistake in writing (1061)

LESSON PROPER

1. 「喂！ 係 你 嗎， 張？」
"꜂Wai! Hai꜄ ꜂néi má꜄, ꜀Chéung?"
"Hello! Is you —, Cheung?"

2. 「係， 你 係 邊個？」
"Hai꜄, ꜂néi hai꜄ ꜀pínko꜄?"
"Yes, you are who?"

3. 「我 係 亞 黃 吖．」
"꜂Ngo hai꜄ Á꜄ ꜀Wong ꜀á."
"I am Ah Wong —."

4. 「喂！ 黃 先生， 有 乜野 事 吖？」
"꜂Wai! ꜀Wong ꜀Sín꜀sháng, ꜂yau mat꜄꜂ye sz꜄ ꜀á?"
"Hello! Wong Mr., there is what thing —?"

5. 「我 講 一件 事 俾 你 知, 你 有 冇
"ᶜNgo ᶜkong yatˌkín szᵓ ᶜpéi ᶜnéi ꜀chí, ᶜnéi ᶜyau ᶜmò
"I tell one thing let you know, you have not have

聽見 林 先生 同 李 先生嘅 事 呢?」
꜀t'engkínᵓ ꜀Lam ꜀Sín꜀sháng ꜀t'ung ᶜLéi ꜀Sín꜀shángkeᵓ sz ꜀ne?"
heard Lam Mr. and Lei Mr.'s affairs —?"

6. 「冇 吖.」
"ᶜMò ꜀á."
"No —."

7. 「現在 佢哋 兩個 冇
"Ín tsoi ᶜk'uitéi ᶜléungkoᵓ ᶜmò
"At present they two do not

講說話 喇."
ᶜkongshüt˳wá ꜀lá."
talk —."

8. 「乜野 緣故?」
"Matˌᶜye ꜀ünkúᵓ?"
"What reason?"

9. 「你 知到 李 先生 同 佢 大佬嘅
"ᶜNéi ꜀chítòᵓ ᶜLéi ꜀Sín꜀sháng ꜀t'ung ᶜk'ui tái ᶜlòkeᵓ
"You know Lei Mr. and his elder brother's

一回 事 嗎?」
yatˌ꜀úi sz máᵓ?"
one affair —?"

10. 「我 知到 林 先生 同
"ᶜNgo ꜀chítòᵓ ꜀Lam ꜀Sín꜀sháng ꜀t'ung
"I know Lam Mr. to

好 多 人 講 李 先生 係 唔 啱.」
ᶜhò ꜀to ꜀yan ᶜkong ᶜLéi ꜀Sín꜀sháng hai ꜀m ˳ngám."
very many people told Lei Mr. is not right."

11. 「因為 呢個 緣故, 佢哋嘅 朋情 就
"꜀Yanwai ˳nikoᵓ ꜀ünkúᵓ, ᶜk'uitéikeᵓ ꜀p'ang꜀ts'ing tsau
"Because of this reason, their friendship then

一 日 不 如 一 日.」
yatˌ yatˌ patˌ ꜀ü yatˌ yatˌ."
one day not as good as one day."

12. 「佢哋 都 係
"ᶜK'uitéi ˳tò hai
"They all are

我哋嘅 好 朋友. 你 有 乜野 法子
ᶜngotéikeᵓ ᶜhò ꜀p'angᶜyau. ᶜNéi ᶜyau matˌᶜye fátˌᶜtsz
our good friends. You have any way

同 佢哋 排解 嗎？」

꜀t'ung ꜂k'uitéi꜄ ꜀p'ái꜂kái má꜄?"

for them to settle —?"

13.「請 你 嚟 我 呢處 同 我 想 一個 法子，好 唔 好？」

"꜂Ts'eng ꜁néi ꜀lai ꜁ngo ꜀nishü꜄ ꜀t'ung ꜁ngo ꜂séung yat꜆ko꜄ fát꜇꜂tsz, ꜂hò ꜀m ꜂hò?"

"Please you come my place with me think one way, good not good?"

14.「好。我 就 嚟。」

"꜂Hò. ꜁Ngo tsau꜄ ꜀lai."

"Good. I immediately come."

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. "Hello! Is that you, Mr. Cheung?"
2. "Yes, who is that, please?"
3. "I am Ah Wong."
4. "Hello! Mr. Wong, is there anything I can do for you?"
5. "I want to tell you something. Have you heard the news about Mr. Lam and Mr. Lei?"
6. "No."
7. "They are not on speaking terms now."
8. "What is the reason?"
9. "Do you know what happened between Mr. Lam and his elder brother?"
10. "Yes. Mr. Lam has made known to many people the faults of Mr. Lei?"
11. "This is the reason why their friendship is getting worse day by day."
12. "They are our good friends. Can you think of any way to reconcile them?"
13. "Will you please call over at my place? After that, we can consider how to reconcile them."
14. "Good. I shall come at once."

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

29. 排解 ꜀p'ái꜂kái make peace; mediate; settle
30. 法子 fát꜇꜂tsz method; way; means
31. 做錯咗 tsò꜄ ts'o꜄꜂cho a mistake has been made
32. 聽錯 ꜀t'eng ts'o꜄ misunderstand; to make a mistake in hearing
33. 冇法子 ꜁mò fát꜇꜂tsz no help; no remedy; cannot be helped
34. 冇錯 ꜁mò ts'o꜄ no mistake; correct; right
35. 一個位都冇 yat꜆ko꜄ ꜂wai ꜀tò ꜁mò not even one seat is available

36. 不如 pat, ꜀ü not so good as; getting worse; nothing like

37. 地位 téi²wai² position in life

38. 上一回 shéung² yat, ꜀úi previous time; formerly

39. 回國 ꜀úi kwok꜀ return to one's country

40. 排骨（條）꜀p'áikwat, (꜀t'iú) ribs; chops

41. 第二位 tai²i² ꜀wai second seat

42. 黄豆（粒）꜀wong ꜀tau (nap,) soy bean

43. 重未有位 chung² méi² ꜀yau ꜀wai there is still no seat available

44. 故事（隻）kú²sz² (chek꜀) story; legend

45. 想法子 ꜀séung fát꜀ ꜀tsz to think of a way

46. 呢位事頭 ꜀ni꜀wai sz²꜀t'au this boss

47. 呢位大事頭 ꜀ni꜀wai tái² sz²꜀t'au this big boss

48. 呢位先生 ꜀ni꜀wai ꜀sín꜀shang this gentleman; this teacher

49. 呢位小姐 ꜀ni꜀wai ꜀siú꜀tse this young lady

50. 回頭 ꜀úi ꜀t'au turn the head

51. 本位 ꜀pún꜀wai unit (e.g. of currency)

52. 黄皮（粒）꜀wong꜀p'éi (nap,) wampee (a fruit)

53. 想法 ꜀séungfát꜀ way of thinking; idea

54. 又寫錯咯 yau² ꜀se ts'o² lok꜀ written wrongly again

55. 黄色 ꜀wong shik, yellow colour

(1088)

LESSON 16

VOCABULARY

1. 嬲 ꜀nau angry; to get angry; anger.
2. 席 tsik₂ banquet; feast.
3. 打 ꜀tá beat; strike; hit; fight.
4. 喊 hám² cry (to shed tears); weep.
5. 敢 ꜀kòm (or ꜀kám) dare; venture.
6. 客 hák꜀ guest; visitor; customer.
7. 酒 ꜀tsau liquor; wine.
8. 陣 chan² a moment; a while.
9. 爸 ꜀pá papa; father; dad.

You now know 315 words

1. 嗰陣時 ᶜkochanᵓ ꜀shí at that time
2. 出席 chʻutˬ tsikˬ attend (as a meeting)
3. 上埋席 ᶜshéung꜀mái tsikˬ attend a banquet
4. 酒席 ᶜtsautsikˬ banquet; feast
5. 做人客 tsòᵓ ꜀yanhák˳ to be a guest
6. 打錯人 ᶜtá tsʻoᵓ ꜀yan to beat the wrong person
7. 俾人打 ᶜpéi ꜀yan ᶜtá to be beaten
8. 大聲喊 táiᵓ꜀sheng hámᵓ cry loudly; loud weeping
9. 唔敢 ꜀m ᶜkòm dare not
10. 唔敢要 ꜀m ᶜkòm iúᵓ dare not to take it
11. 敢 唔 敢? ᶜkòm ꜀m ᶜkòm? dare or dare not?
12. 乜都敢做 matˬ ˳tò ᶜkòm tsòᵓ dare to do anything
13. 敢去 ᶜkòm huiᵓ dare to go
14. 敢講 ᶜkòm ᶜkong dare to say
15. 打工 ᶜtá ꜀kung to be engaged in manual work for others
16. 送客 sungᵓ hák˳ to escort a visitor to the door
17. 人客(個) ꜀yanhák˳ (koᵓ) guest
18. 客家人(個) Hák˳꜀ká ꜀yan (koᵓ) a Hakka
19. 客話 Hak˳ ᶜwá Hakka dialect

(1107)

LESSON PROPER

1. 有 一個 伯爺公, 一日 佢 做
ᶜYau yatˬkoᵓ pak˳ye˳kung, yatˬ yatˬ ᶜkʻui tsòᵓ
There was an old man, one day he celebrated

生日. 2. 佢 請咀 好 多個 人客
꜀shángyatˬ. ᶜKʻui ᶜtsʻengᶜcho ᶜhò ꜀tokoᵓ ꜀yanhák˳
birthday. He invited very many guests

嚟 佢嘅 屋企. 3. 喺 埋
꜀lai ᶜkʻuikeᵓ ukˬᶜkʻei. ᶜHai ꜀mái
to come to his house. During attending

席嘅 時候, 冇 一個 人客 肯 坐
tsikˬkeᵓ ꜀shíhauᵓ, ᶜmò yatˬkoᵓ ꜀yanhák˳ ᶜhang ᶜtsʻo
banquet time, no one guest wish to sit

喺 第一 個 位.
ᶜhai tai^{2}yat꜆ koᵓ ᶜwai.
on the first one seat.

4. 啱啱 嗰陣時,
꜀Ngám꜀ngám ᶜkochan^2꜀shí,
Just then,

嚟咗 一個 人客.
꜀laiᶜcho yat꜆koᵓ ꜀yanhákₒ.
came another guest.

5. 老人家 出 去
ᶜLò꜀yan꜀ká ch'ut꜆ huiᵓ
Old man out went

見 佢.
kínᵓ ᶜk'ui.
to meet him.

6. 嗰啲 人客 就 請
ᶜKoₒti ꜀yanhákₒ tsau^2 ᶜts'eng
Those guests then asked

伯爺公嘅 細蚊仔 坐 喺 第一 個
pákₒₒyeₒkungkeᵓ saiᵓₒmanᶜtsai ᶜts'o ᶜhai tai^{2}yat꜆ koᵓ
old man's little boy to sit on the first one

位.
ᶜwai.
seat.

7. 伯爺公 翻 嚟 喇.
Pákₒyeₒkung ꜀fán ꜀lai ꜀lá.
Old man back came —.

8. 佢 睇見 坐 喺 第一 個 位 嗰 個
ᶜK'ui ᶜt'aikínᵓ ᶜts'o ᶜhai tai^{2}yat꜆ koᵓ ᶜwai ᶜko koᵓ
He saw sat on the first one seat that one

係 佢嘅 仔.
hai^2 ᶜk'uikeᵓ ᶜtsai.
was his son.

9. 伯爺公 嬲 咯.
Pákₒₒyeₒkung ꜀nau lokₒ.
Old man became angry —.

10. 佢 就 打 佢嘅 仔.
ᶜK'ui tsau^2 ᶜtá ᶜk'uikeᵓ ᶜtsai.
He then beat his son.

11. 嗰個 細蚊仔 喊 喇.
ᶜKokoᵓ saiᵓₒmanᶜtsai hámᵓ ꜀lá.
That little boy sobbed —.

12. 佢 話: 「就係 因為 亞爸 要 打
ᶜK'ui wá^2: "Tsau^{2}hai^2 ꜀yanwai^2 áᵓ꜀pá iúᵓ ᶜtá
He said: "It's because papa wanted to beat

坐	喺	第一	個	位嘅	人,	所以	你哋
ᶜts'o	ᶜhai	tai²yat꜄	ko²	ᶜwaike²	꜀yan,	ᶜshoᶜi	ᶜnéitéi²
sits	on	the first	one	seat	man,	therefore	you

大家	都	唔	敢	坐.」
tái²꜀ká	꜀tò	꜀m	ᶜkòm (or ᶜkám)	ᶜts'o."
everyone	all	not	dare	to sit."

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. There was an old man who once celebrated his birthday.
2. He invited many guests to his house.
3. The guests all declined to take the seat of honour at the table.
4. Just then, a guest arrived.
5. The old man went to receive him.
6. Then, the guest at the table asked their host's little son to take the seat of honour.
7. The old man came back.
8. He saw his son seated at the seat of honour.
9. The old man became angry.
10. He beat his son.
11. The little boy sobbed and said:
12. "It is because you know my daddy will beat the one who sits there, that you all decline to accept the seat of honour."

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

20. 我點敢? ᶜngo ᶜtím ᶜkòm? how would I dare?
21. 請客 ᶜts'eng hák꜀ invite guests
22. 會客 úi² hák꜀ meet guests
23. 水客 ᶜshuihák꜀ merchant who goes by sea from place to place
24. 新客(個) ꜀san hák꜀ (ko²) new comer
25. 呢陣時 ꜀nichan² ꜀shí now
26. 一陣間 yat꜄chan² ꜀kán one moment
27. 該打 ꜀koi ᶜtá ought to be beaten
28. 亞爸 á²꜀pá papa; father; dad
29. 打鐘 ᶜtá ꜀chung ring a bell (by pulling)
30. 坐席 ᶜts'o tsik꜄ sit at a banquet
31. 埋席 ꜀mái tsik꜄ same
32. 打咗 ᶜtá ᶜcho struck
33. 客氣 hák꜀héi² stand on ceremony
34. 打字 ᶜtá tsz² to type; typing
35. 嬲乜野? ꜀nau mat꜄ᶜye? what makes you angry?
36. 使乜野嚟打? ᶜshai mat꜄ᶜye ꜀lai ᶜtá? what was used to strike with?

37. 邊個喊咁大聲？ ꜀pínko꜄ hám꜄ kòm꜅ tái꜅ ꜀sheng? who cries so loudly?

38. 你嬲邊個？ ꜃néi ꜀nau ꜀pínko꜄? whom are you angry with? (1126)

LESSON 17

VOCABULARY

1. 信(封) sun꜄ (꜀fung) to believe; a belief; faith; confidence; a letter.
2. 聰 ꜀ts'ung bright (intelligent); clever.
3. 明 ꜁ming bright (showing light); clear; plain.
4. 里 ꜃léi a Chinese mile (1,894.12 English feet).
5. 官(個) ꜀kún (ko꜄) government officer; official.
6. 英 ꜀ying heroic; the surname Ying; used in transliterating.
7. 雄 ꜁hung the male of birds —thus:—vigorous, strong.
8. 作 tsok꜆ to make; do; act.
9. 傳 ꜁ch'ün to pass from one to another; to hand down.
10. 拉 ꜀lái pull; arrest.
11. 校 háu꜅ a school.
12. 鋪(間) p'ò꜄ (꜀kán) a shop.
13. 繙 ꜀fán translate; interpret.
14. 譯 yik꜇ same.
15. 用 yung꜅ use.

You now know 330 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 作用 tsok꜀yung꜅ action; function; use
2. 拉倒人 ꜀lái꜃tò ꜁yan to arrest [one
3. 作對 tsok꜆tui꜄ to be at enmity with; oppose
4. 做官 tsò꜅ ꜀kún to be in office
5. 信教 sun꜄ káu꜄ to become a convert
6. 書鋪(間) ꜀shü p'ò꜄ (꜀kán) book shop
7. 聰明 ꜀ts'ung꜁ming bright (intelligent); clever
8. 文官(個) ꜁man ꜀kún (ko꜄) civil officer
9. 分明 ꜀fan꜁ming clear; distinct; evidently
10. 明知 ꜁ming ꜀chí clearly aware
11. 常用 ꜁shéung yung꜅ common use; commonly used

12. 信用 sunˀyungˤ credit (confidence; trust)

13. 常用字(個) ꜁shéungyungˤ tszˤ (koˀ) commonly used word

14. 日用 yat˯ yungˤ daily expense

15. 用法 yungˤfát˳ directions for use; how to use

16. 用人 yungˤ ꜁yan employ people

17. 英國 ꜀Yingkwok˳ England

18. 英語 ꜀Ying ᶝü English language (spoken)

19. 英文書(部; 本) ꜀Ying꜁man ꜀shü (pòˤ; ᶜpun) English book

20. 英文 ꜀Ying ꜁man English language (written)

21. 英校(間) ꜀Ying háuˤ (꜀kán) English school

22. 英文信(封) ꜀Ying꜁man sunˀ (꜀fung) English letter

23. 英國人(個) ꜀Yingkwok˳ ꜁yan (koˀ) Englishman

24. 英里(-) ꜀Ying ᶝléi (-) English mile

25. 英文學校(間) ꜀Ying꜁man hok˯háuˤ (꜀kán) English school

26. 信封(個) sunˀ ꜀fung (koˀ) envelope

27. 使用 ᶜshaiyungˤ expenses

28. 家用 ꜀ká yungˤ family expenditure; for home use

29. 女學校(間) ᶝnui hok˯háuˤ (꜀kán) girls' school

30. 金舖(間) ꜀kam p'òˀ (꜀kán) goldsmith shop

31. 英雄(個) ꜀ying꜁hung (koˀ) hero

32. 女英雄(個) ᶝnui ꜀ying꜁hung (koˀ) heroine

33. 同佢辯都冇用 ꜁t'ung ᶝk'ui pínˤ ꜀tò ᶝmò yungˤ it is definitely of no use to argue with him (1159)

LESSON PROPER

1. 亞里 係 一個 馬拉人.
   Áˀ꜀lí haiˤ yat˳koˀ ᶝMá꜁lái꜁yan.
   Ali is a Malay.

2. 佢 係 我哋 學校 裏嘅 一個 馬拉 學生.
   ᶝK'ui haiˤ ᶝngotéiˤ hok˯háuˤ ᶝluikeˀ yat˳koˀ ᶝMá꜁lái hok˯꜀sháng.
   He is our school inside a Malay student.

3. 亞里 有 兩個 大佬.
   Áˀ꜀lí ᶝyau ᶝléungkoˀ táiˤᶝlò.
   Ali has two elder brothers.

4. 大 哥 係 一個 繙譯官.
Tái^2 $_\circ$ko hai^2 yat$_ɔ$ko^ɔ $_c$fányik$_2$ $_c$kún.
Eldest brother is an official interpreter.

5. 二 哥 係 喺 一個 中國人嘅
Í^2 $_\circ$ko hai^2 ^{c}hai yat$_ɔ$ko^ɔ $_c$Chungkwok$_{\circ c}$yanke^ɔ
Second elder brother is in a Chinese

舖頭 做工.
p'ò^ɔ ^{c}t'au tsò^2$_c$kung.
shop working.

6. 亞里 讀 中國 書
Á^ɔ$_c$lí tuk$_2$ $_c$Chungkwok$_\circ$ $_c$shü
Ali read Chinese books

有 三 年 多 咯.
^{c}yau $_c$sám $_c$nín $_c$to lok$_\circ$.
already three years more —.

7. 佢 讀咗
^{c}K'ui tuk$_2$^{c}cho
He read

好 多嘅 中國 書.
^{c}hò $_c$toke^ɔ $_c$Chungkwok$_\circ$ $_c$shü.
very many Chinese books.

8. 佢 噲 講
^{c}K'ui ^{c}úi ^{c}kong
He can speak

好 多 中國 國 語.
^{c}hò $_c$to $_c$Chungkwok$_\circ$ Kwok$_\circ$ ^{c}Ü.
very much Chinese National Language.

9. 佢 喺 學校 讀 中國 國 語
^{c}K'ui ^{c}hai hok$_2$háu^2 tuk$_2$ $_c$Chungkwok$_\circ$ Kwok$_\circ$ ^{c}Ü
He in school studies Chinese National Language

同埋 英文.
$_c$t'ung$_c$mái $_c$Ying$_c$man.
and English.

10. 佢 又 學
^{c}K'ui yau^2 hok$_2$
He also learns

寫信, 作文, 打字 同 繙譯.
^{c}sesun^ɔ, tsok$_{\circ c}$man, ^{c}tá-tsz^2 $_c$t'ung $_c$fán-yik$_2$.
letter writing, essay writing, typing and translation.

11. 佢 曉得 三 國嘅 文字.
^{c}K'ui ^{c}hiútak$_ɔ$ $_c$sám kwok$_\circ$ke^ɔ $_c$mantsz^2.
He knows three national languages.

12.	好	多	人	講	亞里 係	一個	聰明嘅
	ᶜHò	꜀to	꜁yan	ᶜkong	Á꜄꜀lí hai꜅	yat꜄ko꜄	꜀ts'ung-
	Very	many	people	said	Ali is	a	clever

	人.	13.	佢	十分	中意	讀
꜁mingke꜄	꜁yan.		ᶝK'ui	shap꜅꜀fan	꜀chungí꜄	tuk꜅
	man.		He	very much	likes	to study

中國嘅	文學.
꜀Chungkwok꜄ke꜄	꜁manhok꜅.
Chinese	literature.

14.	佢	同	好	多	人	講	外國人
	ᶝK'ui	꜁t'ung	ᶜhò	꜀to	꜁yan	ᶜkong	ngoi꜅kwok꜄꜁yan
	He	to	very	many	people	said	foreigners

讀	中國	文學	係	十分	有用嘅.
tuk꜅	꜀Chungkwok꜄	꜁manhok꜅	hai꜅	shap꜅꜀fan	ᶝyauyung꜅ke꜄.
study	Chinese	literature	is	very	useful.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Ali is a Malay.
2. He is a Malay student in our school.
3. Ali has two elder brothers.
4. The eldest brother is an official interpreter.
5. The second elder brother is working in a Chinese shop.
6. Ali has been studying Chinese for more than three years.
7. He has read many Chinese books.
8. He has a good vocabulary of Mandarin.
9. He studies Mandarin and English in the school.
10. He also learns letter-writing, essay-writing, typing and translation.
11. He knows three languages.
12. Very many people said that Ali is a clever man.
13. He takes a great interest in Chinese literature.
14. He told many people that the study of Chinese literature is a great help to foreigners.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

34. 公里 (-) ꜀kungᶝléi (-) kilometre (nearly five eights of a mile)
35. 馬拉文 ᶝMá꜀lái ꜁man Malay language
36. 馬拉信 (封) ᶝMá꜀lái sun꜄ (꜀fung) Malay letter
37. 中學校 (間) ꜀chung hok꜅háu꜅ (꜀kán) middle school; high school

38. 教會學校(間) káu ùi hok-háu (kán) mission school

39. 繙譯官(個) fányik kún (ko) official interpreter or translator

40. 用金本位 yung kam pún-wai on a gold basis

41. 一英里半 yat Ying léi pún one and a half miles

42. 一封信 yat fung sun one letter (封 fung is used if the letter is in an envelope and it includes the envelope as well; use 張 chéung as classifier if the letter itself alone is meant)

43. 一張信 yat chéung sun one letter

44. 小學校(間) siú hok háu (kán) primary school

45. 拉上嚟 lái shéung lai pull or haul it up

46. 拉到 lái tò pull towards

47. 反作用 fán tsok yung reaction

48. 作反 tsok fán rebel; revolt

49. 有信用 yau sun yung reliable; credible

50. 舖頭(間) p'ò t'au (kán) shop

51. 用錢 yung ts'ín spend money

52. 有用 yauyung serviceable; useful

53. 好用 hòyung same

54. 方里(-) fong léi (-) a square mile

55. 英校學生(個) Yingháu hok sháng (ko) a student of an English school

56. 繙譯 fányik translate; interpret; translator; interpreter

57. 繙譯中文 fányik Chung-man translate into Chinese

58. 唔曉得繙譯 m hiútak fányik unable to translate

59. 冇信用 mò sun yung unreliable

60. 冇用 mòyung useless

61. 好有信用 hò yau sun-yung very reliable

62. 有乜作用？ yau mat tsok-yung ? what is the use ?

63. 所用嘅 sho yung ke what is used

64. 工作 kungtsok work; workmanship

65. 寫信 se sun write a letter; letter-writing

66. 作文 tsok man write an essay; essay-writing (1192)

LESSON 18

VOCABULARY

1. 夥 ᶜfo an assistant.
2. 杯(隻) ꜀pui (chek˳) a cup; a tumbler; a glass.
3. 飲 ᶜyam to drink.
4. 啊 ꜀o emphatically affirmative particle.
5. 正 chingˀ exactly in the middle; exact; straight (not crooked or curved); right; just.
6. 陳 ꜀Ch‘an a feudal state of the Chou dynastry; the surname Ch‘an.
7. 由 ꜀yau from; by; a cause; a reason.
8. 理 ᶜléi manage; care; a principle; a reason.
9. 經 ꜀king to pass by or through; a classic (work of literature)
10. 記 kéiˀ remember; to bear in mind; to record; to make a note.
11. 句 (-) kuiˀ (-) a sentence; a phrase.
12. 茶 ꜀ch‘á tea.

You now know 342 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 噲打理 ᶜúi ᶜtáᶜléi able to arrange or manage
2. 由你 ꜀yau ᶜnéi as you please
3. 唔正 ꜀m chingˀ aslant; slanting
4. 擰茶嚟 ꜀ning ꜀ch‘á ꜀lai bring some tea
5. 經書 ꜀king꜀shü Chinese classics
6. 書記(個) ꜀shükéiˀ(koˀ) clerk
7. 由屋企嚟 ꜀yau uk꜄ ᶜk‘éi ꜀lai come from home
8. 打理唔倒 ᶜtáᶜléi ꜀m ᶜtò could not attend to it
9. 日記 yat꜄kéiˀ diary
10. 理事 ᶜléiszˀ direct; have charge of
11. 唔理 ꜀m ᶜléi do not care
12. 飲茶 ᶜyam ꜀ch‘á drink tea
13. 空杯(隻) ꜀hung ˳púi (chek˳) empty cup
14. 杯杯 ꜀púi ꜀púi every cup
15. 地理 téiˀᶜléi geography
16. 由呢處翻去 ꜀yau ˳nishüˀ ꜀fánhuiˀ go back from here
17. 管理 ᶜkúnᶜléi govern; manage; rule; to take charge of
18. 我唔理 ᶜngo ꜀m ᶜléi I don't care

19. 由呢處出去 ˓yau ₒnishüᵓ ch'ut˒huiᵓ go out by this way

20. 曾經講過 ˓ts'ang˓king ᶜkong kwoᵓ have already spoken about it

21. 理想嘅 ᶜléiᶜséungkeᵓ ideal

22. 正話出去 chingᵓwá² ch'ut˒ huiᵓ just gone out

23. 正話聽倒 chingᵓwá² ˓t'eng-ᶜtò just heard of it

24. 正話 chingᵓwá² just now

25. 正啱 chingᵓ ₒngám just right

26. 由佢喇 ˓yau ᶜk'ui ˓lá leave him alone

27. 由得佢 ˓yau tak˒ ᶜk'ui same

28. 文理 ˓manᶜléi literary style

29. 記吓 kéiᵓ ᶜhá make a note

(1221)

LESSON PROPER

1. 「先生, 請 問 陳 先生 喺處 嗎?」
"˓Sín˓sháng, ᶜts'eng man² ˓Ch'an ˓Sín˓sháng ᶜhai shüᵓ máᵓ?"
"Mr., please ask Ch'an Mr. is here — ?"

2. 「陳 先生 出咗去. 佢 正話 出去.」
"˓Ch'an ˓Sín˓sháng ch'ut˒ ᶜchohuiᵓ. ᶜK'ui chingᵓwá² ch'ut˒huiᵓ."
"Ch'an Mr. has gone out. He just gone out."

3. 「先生, 你 有 乜野 事 吖?」
"˓Sín˓sháng, ᶜnéi ᶜyau mat˒ᶜye sz² ˓á?"
"Mr., you have what business — ?"

4. 「你 係 邊個 吖?」
"ᶜNéi hai² ₒpínkoᵓ ˓á?"
"You are who — ?"

5. 「你 喺 邊處 嚟 㗎?」
"ᶜNéi ᶜhai ₒpínshüᵓ ˓lai káᵓ?"
"You from where come — ?"

6. 「陳 先生 喺 嗰便.」
"˓Ch'an ˓Sín˓sháng ᶜhai ᶜkopín²."
"Ch'an Mr. is there."

7. 「佢 喺 經理 室 裏便.」
"ᶜK'ui ᶜhai ˓kingᶜléi shat˒ ᶜluipín²."
"He is manager room inside."

8. 「你 請 坐, 我 叫 夥記 去 叫 佢.」
"ᶜNéi ᶜts'eng ᶜts'o, ᶜngo kiúᵓ ᶜfokéiᵓ huiᵓ kiúᵓ ᶜk'ui."
"You please sit, I call boy to go call him."

9.「多煩　你.」
"꜀To꜀fán ᵋnéi."
"Troubling you."

10.「陳　先生,　有　一位　先生　喺外便,　佢　要　見　你.」
"꜀Ch'an ꜀Sín꜀sháng, ᵋyau yat꜄ ᶜwai ꜀sín꜀sháng ᶜhai ngoiˀpínˀ, ᵋk'ui iúᵓ kínᵓ ᵋnéi."
"Ch'an Mr., there is a gentleman outside, he wants to see you.

11.「阿, 錢　先生,　請　入　裏便　坐.」
"꜀O, ꜀Ts'ín ꜀Sín꜀sháng, ᶜts'eng yap꜄ ᵋluipínˀ ᵋts'o."
"O, Ts'in Mr., please enter inside sit."

12.「我哋　去　嗰便　坐,　好　嗎?」
"ᵋNgotéiˀ huiᵓ ᶜkopínˀ ᵋts'o, ᶜhò máᵓ?"
"We go there sit, good —?"

13.「請　坐,　請　坐.　請　飲　杯　茶.」
"ᶜTs'eng ᵋts'o, ᶜts'eng ᵋts'o. ᶜTs'eng ᶜyam ꜀púi ꜀ch'á."
"Please sit, please sit. Please drink cup tea.

14.「請　你　坐　一陣.」
"ᶜTs'eng ᵋnéi ᵋts'o yat꜄chanˀ."
"Please you sit a little while."

15.「我　去　經理　嗰便　講　幾句　說話.　我　就　嚟.」
"ᵋNgo huiᵓ ꜀kingᵋléi ᶜko꜀pínˀ ᶜkong ᶜkéikuiᵓ shüt꜆wáˀ. ᵋNgo tsauˀ ꜀lai."
"I go manager there speak several words. I immediately come."

16.「你　有　事,　你　做　先.　我　可以　等候　你.」
"ᵋNéi ᵋyau szˀ, ᵋnéi tsòˀ ꜀sín. ᵋNgo ᶜhoᵋí ᶜtanghauˀ ᵋnéi."
"You have work, you do first. I can wait for you."

17.「我　一陣　就　嚟.」
"ᵋNgo yat꜄chanˀ tsauˀ ꜀lai."
"I a little while then come back."

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. "Is Mr. Ch'an in, please?"
2. "Mr. Ch'an has just gone out."
3. "Is there any thing I can do for you?"
4. "Who are you?"
5. "Where do you come from?"
6. "Mr. Ch'an is there."
7. "He is in the manager's room."
8. "Please take a seat. I'll send a boy to call him."
9. "Thank you."
10. "Mr. Ch'an, there is a gentleman wants to see you."
11. "Mr. Ts'in, please come in and have a seat."
12. "Shall we sit on the other side?"
13. "Please sit down. Would you have a cup of tea?"
14. "Would you mind waiting for a while?"
15. "I am going to speak to the manager for a few words, and then I'll come back immediately."
16. "Do your work first. I can wait for you if you are busy."
17. "I will come back immediately."

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

30. 打理 ᶜtáᶜléi manage; arrange; handle; attend to
31. 經理(個) ˓kingᶜléi (koˀ) manager
32. 管理法 ᶜkúnᶜléi fát˳ management (the art of controlling)
33. 一隻杯 yat˒chek˳ ˳púi one cup
34. 一杯茶 yat˒ ˓púi ˓ch'á one cup of tea
35. 陳老太 ˓Ch'an ᶜLòt'aiˀ Old Lady Ch'an
36. 一句話 yat˒ kuiˀ wá[2] one sentence
37. 經過 ˓kingkwoˀ pass by; pass through; undergo
38. 生理學家(個) ˓shángᶜléihok˒ ˓ká (koˀ) physiologist
39. 生理學 ˓shángᶜléihok˒ physiology
40. 物理學 mat˒ᶜléihok˒ physics
41. 理由(個) ᶜléi˓yau (koˀ) reason; cause
42. 有理由 ᶜyau ᶜléi˓yau reasonable
43. 記錯 kéiˀts'oˀ remember wrongly
44. 記得 kéiˀtak˒ remember
45. 正經 chingˀ˓king respectable; serious
46. 正經事(件) chingˀ˓king sz[2] (kín[2]) respectable business; serious affair; lawful business
47. 公理 ˓kungᶜléi right; universal principle; principle of right

48. 夥記(個) ᶜfokéiᵓ (koᵓ) shop assistant; waiter

49. 坐正 ᶜtsʻo chingᵓ to sit properly

50. 茶錢 ꜀chʻá ᶜtsʻín tea money

51. 茶杯(隻) ꜀chʻa ₒpúi (chekₒ) tea cup

52. 茶會 ꜀chʻá ᶜúi tea party

53. 呢幾句說話 ₒni ᶜkéi kuiᵓ shütₒwa² these few words (spoken)

54. 水杯(隻) ᶜshuiₒpúi (chekₒ) tumbler

55. 以下幾個字 ᶜhá² ᶜkéikoᵓ tsz² the following words

56. 唔記得 ꜀m kéiᵓtak꜄ unable to remember

57. 太冇理由 tʻaiᵓ ᶜmò ᶜléi꜀yau very unreasonable

58. 你飲先 ᶜnéi ᶜyam ꜀sín you drink first (1250)

This Index consists of words found in lessons 1 to 18. The numbers denote the page and the lesson in which the word is found. 5.3 means Page 5, Lesson 3.

Revision of the words in this Index will form for the student a good test of his knowledge of the text book. Should he have forgotten the sense or meaning of any particular word he has simply to look up the lesson on which it can be found.

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ᶜko	嗰	5.3
koᵓ	個	2.2
꜀koi	該	50.12
kok꜄	角	34.9
ᶜkòm	噉	44.11
ᶜkòm	敢	70.16
kòmᵓ	咁	45.11
kònᵓ	幹	59.14
ᶜkong	講	5.3
ᶜkú	古	28.8
kúᵓ	故	66.15
kuiᵓ	句	79.18
ᶜ̧k'ui	佢	2.2
꜀kún	官	74.17
ᶜkún	管	59.14
ᶜkün	卷	59.14
꜀kung	工	19.6
˳kung	公	29.8
꜀kung	公	28.8
꜀̧k'wai	[口鬼]	29.8
kwat꜄	骨	44.11
ᶜkwo	果	18.6
kwoᵓ	過	59.14
kwok˳	國	38.10
ᶜkwong	廣	18.6
꜀lá	喇	44.11
꜀lái	拉	74.17
꜀̧lai	嚟	2.2
꜀̧lam	林	44.11
ˋléi	李	44.11
꜀̧léi	嚟	2.2
ᶜ̧léi	李	44.11
ᶜ̧léi	里	74.17
ᶜ̧léi	理	79.18
꜀̧leng	零	34.9
ᶜ̧lèung	兩	13.5
ᶜ̧léung	兩	13.5
꜀̧lín	憐	13.5
ᶜlò	佬	18.6
ᶜ̧lò	老	29.8
lok˳	咯	24.7
ᶜ̧lui	裏	9.4
luk꜅	六	34.9
꜀̧m	唔	2.2
ᶜ̧má	馬	50.12
máᵓ	嗎	50.12
꜀̧mái	埋	5.3
ᶜ̧mái	買	50.12
máiᵓ̧	賣	50.12
mak꜅	墨	24.7
˳man	蚊	2.1
˳man	文	34 9
꜀man	蚊	2.1
꜀̧man	民	2.1
꜀̧man	文	34.9
ᶜ̧man	憫	2.1
manᵓ̧	問	2.1
mánᵓ	萬	34.9
mat꜄	乜	2.1
mát˳	抹	2.1
mat꜅	物	38.10
mat꜅	襪	2.1
˳máu	貓	9.4

méi꜅	未	54.13	p'at꜆	匹	50.12	shéung꜅	上	23.7
꜁ming	明	74.17	꜂péi	俾	18.6	꜁shí	時	38.10
꜃mò	冇	2.2	꜂péi	比	54.13	shik꜆	識	59.14
꜃mò	母	29.8	꜁p'éi	皮	29.8	shik꜆	色	66.15
mò꜅	慕	12.5	꜀pín	邊	3.2	shik꜇	食	9.4
°múi	妹	53.12	꜀pín	邊	18.80	꜂shiú	少	59.14
꜂múi	妹	53.12	꜀pín	鞭	1.1	꜂sho	所	54.13
múi꜅	妹	50.12	꜂pín	扁	1.1	꜀shü	書	12.5
꜁nám	男	9.4	pín꜄	變	1.1	shü꜄	處	24.7
꜃nam	諗	55.13	pín꜅	辯	1.1	shü꜅	樹	45.11
nap꜆	粒	28.8	pín꜅	便	9.4	꜂shui	水	24.7
꜀nau	嬲	70.16	꜀p'ín	篇	34.9	shüt°	說	5.3
°ne	呢	50.12	pít꜆	必	1.1	°sín	仙	34.9
꜀ne	呢	50.12	pít°	鼈	1.1	꜀sín	鮮	2.1
꜃néi	你	3.2	pít꜇	別	1.1	꜀sín	先	12.5
꜃ng	五	34.9	pò꜅	部	5.3	꜂sín	癬	2.1
°ngám	啱	55.13	꜀p'o	[illegible]	44.11	sín꜄	線	2.1
꜂ngan	銀	35.9	꜂p'o	婆	32.8	sín꜅	羨	2.1
꜁ngan	銀	34.9	꜁p'o	婆	29.8	sít°	洩	2.1
꜃ngo	我	2.2	p'ò꜄	舖	74.17	꜂siú	小	5.3
ngoi꜅	外	9.4	꜀púi	杯	82.18	siú꜄	笑	29.8
°ni	呢	5.3	°púi	杯	79.18	sui꜄	歲	54.13
꜀ni	呢	50.12	꜂pún	本	13.5	sun꜄	信	74.17
꜀ni	呢	50.12	pún꜄	半	34.9	sung꜄	送	38.10
꜀nín	年	60.14	sai꜄	細	5.3	꜀sz	私	60.14
꜀ning	擰	24.7	꜀sám	三	34.9	sz꜄	思	13.5
꜃nui	女	9.4	꜀san	新	5.3	sz꜄	四	34.9
꜀o	啊	79.18	꜂se	寫	19.6	sz꜅	事	28.8
oi꜄	愛	2.2	꜂séung	想	55.13	sz꜅	士	29.8
꜀pá	爸	70.16	꜂shai	使	50.12	꜂tá	打	70.16
꜁p'ái	排	66.15	꜁shan	[illegible]	44.11	tái꜄	帶	50.12
pák°	百	34.9	꜀sháng	生	12.5	tái꜅	大	5.3
pák°	伯	28.8	shap꜇	十	34.9	tai꜅	第	50.12
꜁p'ang	朋	38.10	shat꜆	室	24.7	꜂t'ai	睇	24.7
pat꜆	筆	24.7	꜀sheng	聲	24.7	t'ái꜄	太	60.14
pat꜆	不	66.15	꜃shéung	上	24.7	tak꜆	得	13.5
pát꜆	八	34.9	꜁shéung	常	38.10	꜂tang	等	38.10

ᶜtau	斗	34.9	tsik₂	席	70.16	ᶜwá	話	5.3
ᶜtau	豆	28.8	꜀tsʻín	千	34.9	wá²	話	5.3
tau²	豆	28.8	ᶜtsʻín	錢	34.9	ᶜwai	位	66.15
ᶜtʻau	頭	32.8	꜀tsʻín	錢	34.9	wai²	位	70.15
꜀tʻau	頭	29.8	꜀tsʻing	情	38.10	waiᵓ	喂	66.15
téi²	哋	19.6	ᶜtsò	早	44.11	꜀wai	為	54.13
téi²	地	18.6	ᶜtso	左	54.13	wai²	為	18.6
꜀tʻeng	聽	59.14	tsò²	做	18.6	ᶜwan	搵	24.7
˳ti	啲	24.7	tsʻoᵓ	錯	66.15	꜀wán	頑	29.8
ᶜtím	點	44.11	ᶜtsʻo	坐	50.12	꜀wong	黄	66.15
꜀tʻing	停	55.13	tsoiᵓ	再	44.11	ᶜyam	飲	79.18
꜀tʻing	聽	65.14	tsoi²	在	44.11	꜀yan	因	18.6
ᶜtʻiú	條	35.9	tsokₒ	作	74.17	꜀yan	人	2.2
꜀tʻiú	條	9.4	꜀tsʻung	聰	74.17	yap₂	入	9.4
˳tò	都	5.3	꜀tsʻung	從	38.10	yat₂	一	2.2
꜀tò	都	5.3	ᶜtsz	子	34.9	yat₂	日	60.14
꜀to	多	13.5	ᶜtsz	姊	50.12	꜀yau	由	79.18
ᶜtò	倒	54.13	tsz²	字	45.11	ᶜyau	有	2.2
tòᵓ	到	23.7	tsz²	自	60.14	ᶜyau	友	38.10
꜀tö	嚟	1.1	tuiᵓ	對	9.4	yau²	又	12.5
ᶜtsai	仔	9.4	tuk₂	讀	13.5	yau²	右	54.13
˳tsʻán	餐	11.45	꜀tung	東	18.6	˳ye	爺	31.8
꜀tsʻán	餐	9.4	꜀tʻung	同	5.3	꜀ye	爺	29.8
꜀tsʻan	親	29.8	꜀ü	如	18.6	ᶜye	野	5.3
꜀tsʻang	曾	54.13	ᶜü	語	38.10	yéukₒ	約	54.13
tsʻat₂	七	34.9	꜀úi	回	66.15	ᶜyéung	樣	38.10
ᶜtsau	走	44.11	ᶜúi	噲	38.10	yéung²	樣	38.10
ᶜtsau	酒	70.16	ᶜúi	會	39.10	yik₂	亦	
tsau²	就	45.11	úi²	會	38.10	yik₂	譯	74.1
ᶜtse	姐	5.3	uk₂	屋	38.10	꜀ying	英	74.17
tse²	謝	45.11	꜀ün	緣	66.15	꜀yung	容	59.14
ᶜtsʻeng	請	50.12	Üt₂	粵	38.10	yung²	用	74.17

Errata. Page 6. 16. ᶜkínᶜkín ˳tò ᶜyau should be kín²kín² ˳tò ᶜyau.

Page 8. 15. Who said: "I would not come ?" should be 15. Who said that I would not come ?

Page 34. add 零 ꜀leng a fraction; broken up; used to express cypher or nought in a numerical series.

Page 50. add 匹 pʻat₂ a classifier for horses.

Page 60. 21. 太 tʻaiᵓ should be 太 tʻáiᵓ.